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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 16, and 20.

Libyan Fighting Slackens; Defense Walkout Settled; N. E. Cities Seek Water

The World's Day—December 3, 1941

War Summary: Occupation of Bardia Admitted

Fighting in Libya slackened in tempo following German capture of Rezegh yesterday on the British corridor connecting with the Tobruk garrison. Axis occupation of Bardia was admitted by the British. [Page 7.]

Axis prisoners at Gondar, last Italian stronghold in East Africa, recently captured by the British, were estimated by the British at 11,500 Italians and 12,000 native troops.

German retreat from Rostov-on-Don appeared to be continuing, while fresh Russian counterattacks around Mozhaisk on the Moscow front were reported to have forced the Germans back in that area. [Page 1.]

Strikes: Settlement Reached in Cleveland

Settlement of the only strike listed by the OPM as of major importance to defense production was announced at Cleveland, Ohio, leaving nine other strikes indirectly affecting defense. [Page 3.]

New England: Emergency Water Supply Sought

Emergency source for water supply, found in Springfield, Mass., may be imitated by other cities. [Page 2.]

Traffic along Boston's water front was tied up by a three-alarm fire on Atlantic Avenue. [Page 2.]

Robert Young, M-G-M screen player, arrived in Boston for a personal appearance at the world premiere of "H. M. Pulham, Esq." [Details and picture: Page 2.]

Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis lost his attempt to win a fourth term as Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., while in jail. [Election results from cities in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire: Page 5.]

The Karolik art collection was opened to the public at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. [Details and pictures: Page 5.]

Washington: Fullest Aid Pledged Russia

The White House, answering published reports that United States aid to Russia is lagging, declared the President is determined to give Russia "fullest possible" aid as quickly as possible.

Seventeen additional oil tankers were returned to American owners from the British shuttle service during November and three more are expected to be returned this week, Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes announced.

A new $8,243,839,031 appropriation, largely for defense but including lend-lease funds for a new increase in production of tanks and guns for Britain and Russia, was approved by the House Appropriations Committee. [Page 3.]

The House prepared to vote on several bills to prevent strikes and keep defense plants operating, amid expectations that the measure ultimately adopted would provide for voluntary rather than compulsory arbitration. [Page 2.]

A public hearing into fees paid lobbyists for defense contracts was opened by the House Military Affairs Committee. [Page 1.]

Americas: Blacklist Forces Bank Closing

The richest German-owned firm in Central America—the Nottebohm Banking Company in Guatemala City, Guatemala—closed its doors Dec. 1 because of its inclusion in the United States blacklist. The company operated banking and coffee interests.

In Europe: Nazi Army Officer Shot in Paris

Shooting of German medical corps officer in the Boulevard Magenta was announced by the German command in Paris. Curfew on the entire tenth arrondissement at 6:30 p. m. was immediately imposed.

National: N. A. M. Considers Strike Laws

Federal legislation to deter strikes in defense industries was asked by the resolutions committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, and its President, as the annual three-day "Congress of American Industry" opened in New York. [Page 8.]

The annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers opened in New York City with about 10,000 delegates on hand for the three-day "Congress of American Industry." [Page 8.]

High school and college youths in New York City have been recruited into the Communist Party or front organizations, a State Legislative subcommittee reported. [Page 10.]

Orient: U. S. Prepares Review of Situation

A review of the Far Eastern situation was being prepared by the State Department in Washington, it was reported, for delivery to Congress in the event of any further untoward development in Japanese relations with the United States. [Page 1.]

Shanghai reports said that Japanese troops were continuing to concentrate in that area, apparently awaiting transports to take them south.

British and Dutch shipping, meanwhile, was withdrawing southward from the China coast.

In Tokyo, sections of the Japanese press accused Britain anew of planning to invade Thailand and charged the United States with aiding the strengthening of an anti-Japanese front by delaying the talks in Washington.

Murrow Says U. S. Holds Axis' Fate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Victory of the democracies in the war now on will hinge upon the United States' participation in the conflict, in the opinion of Edwin R. Murrow, chief European correspondent of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who is now in New York on furlough. If the United States does not participate actively with men and guns, "Britain may perish, or, at best, secure a stalemate peace—a delayed action defeat," Mr. Murrow declared in an address at a dinner given to him at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Messages of congratulation to Mr. Murrow on his radio reporting were read from President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, and Brendan Bracken, British Minister of Information in London. More than 1,000 friends of Mr. Murrow attended the dinner.

Mr. Murrow voiced the thought that the war would be decided "along the banks of the Potomac" —not in Russia nor Libya. He reported British opinion as viewing lend-lease aid by the United States as not enough. He saw the two chief questions facing this country as (1) whether Britain must survive in order that democracy must survive, and (2) if so, how far and how fast shall the United States go.

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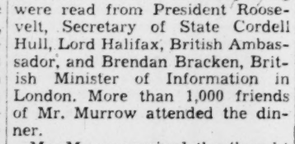


Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

12 Major Jobs Are Allocated By Saltonstall

Governor hands Council list of names for positions carrying $58,500 in annual salaries.

Appointments to 12 major State positions carrying salaries totaling $58,500 were submitted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to the Executive Council today in the greatest political job distribution of his second two-year term.

Leading the list was Mark H. Galusha of Williamstown, the Governor's First Assistant Secretary, who was named State Commissioner of Agriculture to succeed William Casey. The position pays $6,000 a year for three years.

The most lucrative job went to Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, who was named Associate Commissioner of Public Utilities to succeed John J. Curley, brother of former Gov. James M. Curley, who appointed him in 1936. The salary is $7,000 a year, the term five years.

Public Works

A third major position was awarded to Charles B. Furnans, South Dartmouth marine engineer, as Associate Commissioner of Public Works, to succeed Paul C. Ryan, former Chief Secretary to Gov. Charles F. Hurley and former newspaperman. The post carries a $6,000 salary and a three-year term.

To Senator Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill went the $6,000 post of member of the State Labor Relations Commission. He succeeds the late Michael F. Phelan.

A $2,500-a-year post on the Metropolitan District Commission was given to Max Ulin of Boston, former Republican Senator. The outgoing member of the Commission is Melvin B. Breath (D) of Chelsea. His term is five years.

Housing Board

John Carroll, member of the State Board of Housing, will be succeeded by Edward G. Lennon of South Boston, reporter and military editor of the Boston Globe. This position pays $20 a day and not more than $2,500 a year.

Horatio B. DuMont of Greenfield, western Massachusetts sportsman, will succeed James E. Agnew of Boston in the $5,000-a-year post of Director of the State Division of Fisheries and Game. This position carries a three-year term.

As was anticipated, the Governor made several reappointments to important State jobs, some of the holdovers being Democrats.

Reappointments

The men reappointed included: Arthur T. Lyman of Westwood, State Commissioner of Correction since July, 1934. Mr. Lyman, a Democrat, was originally appointed to this $6,000 job by Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

Raymond J. Kenney of Belmont,

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Workers to Aid Firm That Used 'em Right

By the Associated Press

Schuylkill Haven, Pa., Dec. 3.

This town of 6,500 dug down into its pockets today to find $36,000 for "three generations of Millers who have done right by us."

Unless the money is raised by Dec. 11, the affairs of the W. Y. Miller Shoe Company, Inc., may be turned over by a Federal Court to trustees for liquidation.

In a place the size of this Eastern Pennsylvania community, 138 jobs are a lot, but it isn't the fear of unemployment which motivated the campaign.

"We could get defense jobs overnight," one worker explained, "but that's not the idea. Three generations of the Millers have done right by us. We won't let them down now."

If the drive is successful, Robert Miller asserted, Schuylkill Haven's going to be in the shoe business—for he said the factory would become a community project.

Business Head Will Give Aids Stock Control

Feeling that the workers who helped to build up his company were entitled to a share in its ownership, Harmon P. Elliott today had made plans to place 51 per cent of the common stock in their name.

Mr. Elliott is President of the Elliott Addressing Machine Company of Cambridge, Mass., said to be one of two in the country making a complete line in its field.

The trust fund has a value of $430,000 at present, according to company officials.

Four years ago Mr. Elliott set up an earlier trust fund with $250,000 of preferred stock for the same group of employees—workers who have been with him 10 years and more.

As an inventor, this is Mr. Elliott's contribution to the solution of the relationship between capital and labor, his associates explained.

Seek Better Relationship

If he could invent machines, he asked, why could he not invent something to improve the teamwork between employer and employee? He was willing to venture a big experiment in his own plant.

A relatively young man in his early fifties, Mr. Elliott is not stepping out of the business. He purposes to stay right on, to continue in charge of the management, and to watch how his plan works out.

Turning over the majority of the common stock will not carry with it at this time control of the company.

The manufacturer will continue as President. The 51 per cent of the common stock will be placed in

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Methods of Defense 'Brokers' Disclosed at House Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Evidence that a "defense broker" received commissions as high as 25 per cent for placing Remington Arms subcontracts was heard today at a House Military Affairs investigation.

The middleman, whose fees were disclosed to have run up the War Department's ammunition bill by several thousand dollars, is Leon K. Shanack, first of a group of defense brokers to be investigated by Congress.

Widespread agitation has developed on Capitol Hill for inquiry into commissions and cuts that are reported to be running up defense costs. Members of both Houses of Congress are anxious to get at the facts before they are called upon to vote on supplemental military and naval appropriations of approximately $8,243,839,031 now pending.

A number of Congressmen have served notice that they will oppose the granting of additional funds until steps are taken to curb the payment of commissions for arranging defense contracts.

Collected in Two Ways

According to the Shanack story unraveled bit by bit before the House Military Affairs Committee by H. Ralph Burton, its special investigator, he theoretically brought a Remington Arms subcontract for shell dies to the Transcontinental Machine Company of New York.

The Remington Arms Company sent its check to Transcontinental on the assumption that it was doing the work. But, in the meantime, Mr. Shanack had succeeded in getting the Greenwich Machine & Tool Company, also of New York, to do the work for less.

So the Trancontinental, through its treasurer, Mario A. Besozzi, took a 5 per cent cut out of the Remington check and sent the rest of the money along to the Greenwich firm.

Mr. Shanack collected two ways. He received "expense" checks from Mr. Besozzi as well as a commission from Carl Gitzendanner, secretary and treasurer of the Greenwich Company.

Transfers of Money

Photostated checks showing the transfers of money between the three companies were inserted in the record by committee investigators who said they would later submit Mr. Shanack's bank account to show the large entries made since December, 1940.

The committee today had Mr. Besozzi and Mr. Gitzendanner before it, but had not located Mr. Shanack. Mr. Gitzendanner testified that "Mr. Shanack brought us business, but didn't do anything but that."

Mr. Besozzi, a young man who spoke broken English, explained that the 5 per cent he had taken out of the Remington checks was for delivery costs. His company did not work on the shell dies after it received them from the Greenwich Company, but merely shipped them.

The Transcontinental Machine Company and the Greenwich Machine & Tool Company are neighbors in New York City.

Lieut. James Howard, U. S. A., legal adviser to the War Department on the Remington contract in question, told the committee that since the contract was negotiated on a cost plus basis, the Government would be footing the bill for Mr. Shanack's commissions. The shell dies in question were ordered for the Army ordnance plant at Lake City, Mo.

Mr. Shanack's commissions and profits, Mr. Burton estimated from photostated checks in his possession, ranged anywhere from 15 to 25 per cent of the amount of the subcontract. The checks put into the record indicated that he had collected a total of $5,471 from the

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

Tokyo Answer Key to Peace? Russians Recapture Taganrog; Italians Warned Not to Revolt

Von Brauchitsch sent to Rostov sector as Nazi rout continues with high losses.

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Moscow Radio announced tonight that Soviet forces had captured Taganrog and 40 villages on the Southern Front. Capture of this city had been announced prematurely earlier in the Rostov counterattack.

In a special announcement, the Moscow radiocast said all efforts of the Germans to halt the onrushing Red Army from its Rostov springboard had been of no avail.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Dec. 3

Germany was declared by Pravda today to have lost more than 21,000 men, killed or wounded, in the running battle of Rostov, while Red Army troops were credited with recapture of several villages in Mozhaisk and Stalinogorsk sectors of the blizzard-ridden Central Front.

Three villages, said the Communist Party organ, had been recaptured in the direction of Mozhaisk, 57 miles west of Moscow, and a number reoccupied in the Stalinogorsk sector 120 miles southeast of the Capital, the scene of recent German gains, where the Moscow defenders appeared to have seized the initiative.

Advice from Moscow said that the Panzer forces of Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian have been driven back 12 to 24 miles on the Moscow front.

Hitler Calls von Brauchitsch

In the south, Adolf Hitler was reported from Sweden to have sent Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Army, to the Black Sea front yesterday to "completely overhaul strategy."

A BBC radiocast, heard in New York by CBS, said the assignment indicated Hitler's anxiety over the pressure of the Red Army counter-offensive which has driven the Germans back from Rostov and his determination to "stop the rout at all cost."

The southern divisions of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko were declared to be continuing a dogged pursuit of German armored and infantry forces fleeing westward along the sea of Azov coast from Rostov.

While the main body of Germans headed along the coast, it was reported that smaller columns were moving northwest to prevent congestion at the same time attempting to parry a slanting Soviet thrust intended to cut off the embattled rear guard.

Germans Beaten in Blizzard

On the Central Front, fighting proceeded in a blizzard, and the Soviet Government said German attacks yesterday were beaten off with many losses. A German armored unit cut off from its infantry support in the Mozhaisk sector was said to have lost 15 of its 35 tanks.

About 1,000 Germans were reported slain on the Leningrad front in two days of battle in which Russians claimed they captured eight tanks, 14 field guns, and other prizes.

While there are frequent references to winter terrain difficulties in Russia, a German spokesman declared that "at no point along the front have we gone into winter quarters."

Frost set in early in the southwest this year and as a result great discomfort is being experienced by the Germans, said Izvestia.

Wide World

Japanese Troops Land

Members of a Japanese expeditionary force find a cargo net is a convenient elevator as they land from a transport at a disembarkation port on the mainland.

Conscription Fight Looms In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—King George today issued a proclamation giving effect to the first step in Prime Minister Churchill's conscription program—a summons of 70,000 youths 18½ years old for service in the armed forces. The previous minimum was 19.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 3—Britain is awakening today to the realization that the greatest upheaval ever to affect this nation is implicit in the Government's new plan to push a still stricter mobilization of man power and woman power for the war effort.

Millions of British men and women apparently are about to be moved one pace nearer the actual fighting. What the latest sweeping extension of conscription powers means to countless of individual homes was discussed late into the night yesterday, following Minister Winston Churchill's outline of a new bill in Commons earlier in the day. Today as the full implications of the bill are digested by members of Parliament, sides are being taken for the ensuing struggle to push the bill through to completion.

The British people have been pleading lately that they be called on for greater efforts and greater personal sacrifices. They have been impatient with the Government. They have wanted a chance to speed victory. Now the Prime Minister has said, in effect, "all right, our new factories are ready at last,

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Trieste Trial Move to Keep Italy in Line

TRIESTE, Italy, Dec. 3 (AP)—Antonio Skuka, a youthful conspiracy suspect with a Slovene accent, repudiated today a 150-page confession of a huge revolutionary plot with "Communists and terrorists" in Yugoslavia to overthrow Fascist rule in this part of Italy.

Signor Skuka, a resident of Trieste, denied knowledge or participation in the blowing up of factories at Piacenza and Bologna last year.

Authorities at Italy's surprise treason trials here have attributed the explosions, in which many were killed and injured, to an alleged band of 60 prisoners, who also are accused of a 1938 attempt to assassinate Premier Mussolini.

[Details of the Fascist Trial: Page 9.]

By Saville R. Davis

Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Trieste espionage trial announced from Rome yesterday was undoubtedly staged by the Italo-German secret police at this time for two main purposes:

To explain acts of sabotage which have been on the increase.

To warn the Italian people against plotting to overthrow Mussolini's Italo-German regime.

The warning was comparatively mild and friendly. No prominent Italians were identified with the plot, although everyone knows that countless leading Italians are today hostile to the Regime. The entire affair was branded as a "for-

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Data on Far East crisis being prepared for Congress — Opinion supports President.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—A memorandum on the Far Eastern crisis to be presented to Congress in the event of a worsening of American-Japanese relations is under preparation at the State Department, it was learned today.

At the same time, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, bluntly attacked Japan's concept of its role in the Far East, charging that the Japanese program was based on force, conquest, and the oppression of the conquered peoples. This, the Secretary said, was diametrically opposed to the American insistence upon international law and the rights of nations.

Asked concerning the present status of American-Japanese affairs, the Secretary said that the months-long conversations with Japanese officials never had yielded even a likely basis for an accord. This was seen as confirmation of official pessimism on the outlook for peace in the Pacific.

Indicative of the seriousness with which the Government views the present impasse over Japanese aggression, the memorandum would serve to bring Congress up to date on the long series of apparently fruitless American-Japanese "peace" negotiations and perhaps to prepare the legislative branch for any momentous decisions which the White House feels are necessary for national security and interests.

Public Informed

The State Department's preparations are seen here as an integral part of the Government's effort to handle the diplomatic situation in such a way that the American people and their representatives in Congress will recognize that a break in American-Japanese relations must be laid wholly at Tokyo's door.

A similar interpretation is being placed upon the note sent to Japan by the President Dec. 2 in which he asked Tokyo for a quick and concrete explanation of why heavy Japanese land, air and sea reinforcements are being sent to French Indo-China.

Officials here do not believe that Japan will find it either expedient or possible to give a truthful answer to the question and that a failure to do so will constitute valuable "on the record" proof of Japanese double-dealing throughout the Far East.

President Roosevelt already has indicated that the United States will reject any tortuous or incomplete Japanese answer. At his Tuesday press conference, the President stated that Washington would not accept a possible explanation that troops were needed in French Indo-China for additional police duty. He then characterized French Indo-China as a very peaceful country.

Japan on Defensive

Thus, as the situation is summed up in diplomatic quarters here, Japan is clearly on the defensive on this one issue.

If the Japanese admit that their troops are going to French Indo-China as the prelude to an attack upon Thailand, Southwestern China, or British or Netherlands Indies, it will be an official admission of what his Government has long charged to be Japan's purpose.

If, on the other hand, Tokyo gives an evasive answer, the White House is expected immediately to label it as unsatisfactory and to point to it as a prime example of Japan's steadfast refusal to meet this country halfway in attempting to eliminate Far Eastern hazards and hostilities.

With congressional opinion already solidifying behind the White House, Japanese disregard of a legitimate diplomatic query can only strengthen the President's hand if and when a final showdown with Tokyo occurs.

While thus preparing the ground for any future diplomatic moves, Mr. Roosevelt has kept in almost continuous touch with the highest officials of the War and Navy Departments. Both Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, have reported to him personally on the Far Eastern situation, while Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, have given him technical advice.

Meanwhile, both sides have been strengthening their positions throughout the trouble area.

Hiding British Building From Nazi Eyes

Wide World

Camouflage Unit at Work

Miss Betty Rust, member of Britain's Auxiliary Territorial Service and the British Army's expert on camouflage, directs two Army assistants in work on a roof. Photo passed by the British censor.

Vast Possibilities of Underground Water Sources for Cities Are Revealed

Springfield Is Found Sitting On Abundant Water Supply

Springfield, Mass., today has a ready answer to any shortage of water that may befall the City in the future, be it by bombing or by drought.

Beneath the streets of the City, down through the stratas of clay, sand, dirt and rock, is a natural water supply sufficient for any emergency for an indefinite period. Destruction of Springfield's normal supply would be the signal for tapping this hitherto undetected source and diverting it to regular city mains.

Literally "unearthed" by a unit of the Works Project Administration working in Springfield since January, the subterranean reservoir has fast become an object of national importance watched keenly by such groups as Fiorello La Guardia's Office of Civilian Defense. Intensely interested, the Civilian Defense Co-ordinator is considering inaugurating similar projects in other cities where the presence of munition factories render them subject to attack as military objectives.

Indicated Need

Experiences of the past summer in New England, sweltering under a record-breaking dry spell, indicated the need for a surface supply supplemented by under-the-surface stores. Vulnerability of surface mains and reservoirs to attack from saboteurs as well as enemy planes has also heightened interest in the progress of the project in Springfield.

Discovery of the body of water beneath Springfield recalled the similarly unexpected tapping of water under Needham in 1936, and the subsequent discussion revealing that 85 per cent of the fresh water on the North American continent was underground.

Drought in the Southwest during the '30's compelled diversion of these sub-surface supplies to public use. In the East, however, waterworks officials have pointed out, there has been a tendency to preserve carefully natural lakes or to build outdoor reservoirs, connecting them with cities and towns by long pipelines.

Equally important in peace or emergency, Springfield's extra-territorial water discovery was actually a by-product of a project to survey the sub-surface soil of the City, Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, pointed out. Sponsored by the Springfield Building Department, the $61,000 project has employed 28 men and women since the first of the year in cataloguing the types of soil found under Springfield's buildings. From engineers of the City and from contractors and builders, project workers secured 650 sub-surface maps and charts.

Began Boring

On Nov. 1, the field crews began boring for samples. The two crews are now producing them at the rate of 15 samples a day. Some go down 850 feet. On the average, however, the cross-sections are 80 to 100 feet. They expect to complete their survey by July, 1942.

The water supply underlies all of Springfield's 33 square miles. To date, the largest supply has been found in three sections of the City, downtown, under State Street near Benton Street, and beneath Allen Street.

Discovery of the water was made with the $12,000 traveling observatory from Weston College, a seismographical outfit on vacation from its customary earthquake-recording duties. By means of sound waves put in motion by a little blasting, the various stratas, their length, depth and formations are noted.

The equipment records the velocity of the sound waves sent from the underground blasting stations through 12 small pickup stations at 50-feet intervals. The Rev. Daniel Linehan, S. J., of Weston College supervises operations of the mobile seismographic equipment.

The American Geological Society is also interested in the work of the project, assisting on a reciprocal basis with the WPA. Prof. Howard A. Meyerhoff of Smith College represents the Office of Civilian Defense at the project.

While recording the levels of the natural reservoir beneath the City, the project, under the supervision of George K. Godfrey, is continuing toward its original objective, compilation of data on the foundations beneath Springfield streets and buildings. The findings of the project have already been put to use. Construction of the extended Springfield Armory was based on their data, the WPA Administrator said.

By a Staff Photographer

Hollywood Invades Boston

Here is Actor Robert Young, who is in town for a personal appearance at the world première of "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," surrounded in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel by Boston University co-eds. They are, left to right, Sarah Braid of San Antonio, Texas, Florence Carr of Medford, and Doris Brennan of Providence. The première is at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters.

Movie Fanfare in Boston Heralds 'H. M. Pulham, Esq.'

Actor Robert Young—suave, debonair, and very much Hollywood—arrived in Boston today and went gaily through the paces of meeting local college co-eds, eating Boston baked beans, and generally tossing a shower of silver confetti about the motion picture, "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," which has its world première tonight.

Nothing quite equals a movie star's personal appearance for romanticizing a première, and Hollywood publicity men know it. Those who drop in to Loew's State and Orpheum theaters this evening will see the curtain raising, hear the fanfare, and incidentally watch the movie.

In the meantime Mr. Young and the local Hollywood detachment have been busy setting the stage. It was understood that everything the star did, reported in the afternoon papers, would contribute to the fanfare and whet the folks' appetite.

Act 1 began in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel where the actor, who plays Harvard student Pulham, Esq., in the movie, received assorted visitors. Ready quips on his lips, a smile for the young ladies, a hearty welcome for the men, Robert Young became a jolly good fellow.

Came to Invite "Bob"

The girls were Boston University co-eds who have been chosen as the campus' prettiest to compete for the honor of "colonel" at the military ball this Friday. They came to invite "Bob" Young to attend. He couldn't, because he would be in Washington, D. C., and one suspects that they may have known this. But they were eager to meet him, and he was pleased, too, and they made a pretty picture for the photographers when clustered around him on one of the hotel chairs.

Act 2 was the interview. A reporter wanted to know whether or not Hedy Lamarr, who plays the girl Pulham did not marry, but remembers vividly after 25 years—following the John P. Marquand novel—was really the kind of a girl who would stick in a Harvard man's memory.

Mr. Young made the right reply, and did it very graciously. Not having been a Harvard man, he said, he couldn't give an authoritative answer, but as far as he was concerned, she certainly was.

Hopes It Is 'Trehmont'

Did he like Boston? Well, he had seen it only from the cab window coming from South Station up Tremont Street. Was it pronounced "Treemont" or "Trehmont"? He hoped it was "Trehmont," because that was the way he had said it in the movie. He had such a "horrible Midwestern accent." Tried to suppress it a bit as a Harvardman.

Yes, he was assured, it was "Trehmont." Couldn't he give a demonstration of his Harvard accent, newly acquired?

No, because he really didn't have one. He tried to avoid doing anything as H. M. Pulham, Esq., that would hurt Boston's feelings. More than that. Suppose he had really developed one and used it. What would the folks out west think? Moviegoers didn't want their actors to be "false to themselves."

It was a tacit admission that Hollywood stars never completely step out of character when under the klieg lights. He might have said a Harvard accent wouldn't go well with H. M. Robert Young, Esq.

The Usual Dish

Would he eat some Boston baked beans for a newspaper picture? Sure he would. Liked 'em.

He sat down to the breakfast table, dished some out of a tiny pot onto a bit of chinaware, and pretended to eat. The photographers wanted it a little more realistic and he chuckled, "What? Another of those Brown Derby candid shots?" He stuck out his tongue and grimaced.

Hollywood photographers, he explained, slip into the Brown Derby restaurant and take pictures of the stars right when it can be most embarrassing.

Act 3 of the morning performance was played on the run. He visited the Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer Exchange and met the people who handle his pictures. He then dropped in on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in City Hall, whom some said he vaguely resembled. He had lunch back at the Hotel, and then kept an engagement at the Harvard Club in the afternoon.

That was the story of Hollywood invading Boston with a three-act bit of fanfare for "H. M. Pulham, Esq."

W. R. F.

Draft Quotas In Bay State Announced

Local draft board quotas for Massachusetts were issued today by the State Selective Service Headquarters for Supplementary Call No. 20, issued Nov. 24 by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, and Call No. 21 requisitioning 12 Negroes to be examined on Dec. 15. A total of 1,225 men will be furnished by Massachusetts boards for pre-induction Army physical examinations in answer to the supplementary call.

The following list gives the number of men to be supplied from each board and the dates and places of induction:

Supplementary Call No. 20

Dec. 15

At Boston

Boston 30	4	Somerville 133	19
Boston 31	11	Somerville 134	7
Boston 32	12	Somerville 135	14
Boston 33	3	Somerville 136	6
Boston 34	9	Swampscott 146	6
Boston 35	6	Wakefield 149	7
Boston 36	3	Waltham 150	5
Boston 37	14	Waltham 151	10
Boston 38	12	Walpole 152	12
Plymouth 124	2	Watertown 154	3
Quincy 126	5	Watertown 155	5
Quincy 127	7	Weymouth 159	10
Revere 128	5	Whitman 160	3
Revere 129	7	Winchester 161	1
Salem 130	1	Winthrop 162	1
Salem 131	1	Woburn 163	8
Saugus 132	1		

Dec. 15

At Springfield

Springfield 140	10	Holyoke 78	1
Springfield 141	1	Lee 82	6
Springfield 142	10	Montague 104	1
Adams 1	7	North Adams 115	13
Chicopee 51	1	Northampton 117	1
Chicopee 52	2	Palmer 120	7
Easthampton 57	1	Pittsfield 122	9
Greenfield 73	6	Pittsfield 123	8
Holyoke 77	1	Ware 183	1

At Providence

Attleboro 7	9	New Bedford 107	10
Barnstable 8	1	New Bedford 108	4
Fairhaven 60	6	New Bedford 109	2
Fall River 61	5	New Bedford 110	4
Fall River 62	5	N. Attleboro 116	11
Fall River 63	3	Somerset 138	4
Fall River 65	4	Taunton 147	9
Falmouth 66	1	Taunton 148	8
Middleboro 101	14		

Dec. 16

At Boston

Arlington 4	5	Beverly 10	4
Arlington 5	5	Billerica 11	4
Belmont 9	1	Braintree 39	9
Boston 12	27	Brockton 40	5
Boston 13	7	Brockton 41	9
Boston 14	5	Brockton 42	8
Boston 15	21	Brookline 43	4
Boston 16	7	Cambridge 45	19
Boston 17	8	Cambridge 46	16
Boston 18	1	Cambridge 47	7
Boston 19	17	Cambridge 48	8
Boston 20	15	Chelsea 49	3
Amesbury 2	8	Everett 59	8
Andover 3	8		

At Springfield

Springfield 143	7	Spencer 139	16
Springfield 144	1	Westfield 157	1
Springfield 145	4	W. Springfield 158	22
Southbridge 137	33		

Dec. 17

At Boston

Boston 21	7	Lynn 91	9
Boston 22	1	Malden 92	10
Boston 23	11	Malden 93	4
Boston 24	2	Marshfield 95	4
Boston 25	3	Medford 96	8
Boston 26	8	Medford 97	2
Boston 27	5	Medford 98	6
Boston 28	12	Melrose 99	1
Boston 29	18	Milford 102	4
Chelsea 50	6	Milton 103	1
Danvers 55	4	Needham 106	5
Dedham 56	11	Newburyport 111	8
Everett 58	6	Newton 112	6
Framingham 69	9	Newton 113	5
Gloucester 71	1	Newton 114	1
Lynn 88	7	Norwood 119	14
Lynn 89	11	Peabody 121	4
Lynn 90	10	Quincy 125	11

At Fort Devens

Athol 6	10	Groton 74	8
Clinton 53	12	Haverhill 75	2
Concord 54	9	Haverhill 76	2
Fitchburg 67	24	Lawrence 79	15
Fitchburg 68	9	Lawrence 80	10
Gardner 70	7	Lawrence 81	10
Grafton 72	10	Worcester 170	14

Dec. 18

At Fort Devens

Leominster 83	14	Webster 186	18
Lowell 84	8	Worcester 164	4
Lowell 85	6	Worcester 165	6
Lowell 86	6	Worcester 166	11
Lowell 87	8	Worcester 167	14
Marlboro 94	8	Worcester 168	8
Methuen 100	5	Worcester 169	8
Northbridge 118	8	Worcester 171	11

Call No. 21

Dec. 15

At Boston

Boston 22	5	Cambridge 48	1
Cambridge 45	1	Revere 128	1
Cambridge 47	2		

At Springfield

Springfield 140	1		

At Providence

Nantucket 172	1		

Harmon P. Elliott

President of the Elliott Addressing Machine Company.

Business Head Will Give Aids Stock Control

Continued from Page 1

a trust fund of which he will be sole trustee. From now on the 160 participating employees will draw what dividends may come from this stock. It is the only voting stock in the company and has never been on the market. Incidentally officials say the concern does not have a penny of debt.

Yesterday Mr. Elliott passed along to the 160 employees $9,000 in dividends from the first trust fund, bringing the total they have received from this fund to around $45,000.

Provisions of Will

Under the new trustee arrangement, his will is to transfer the control of the common stock majority to two persons who will be his successors as co-trustees. Their names are not disclosed. They will have complete power over the business and can even sell it if they so decide.

Further drawing on his inventive resourcefulness, Mr. Elliott has arranged that if a vacancy occurs in either trusteeship, the qualified employees must choose the successor among the 10 men with top salary. The 10, he has specified, will be those with the highest salary during the five years before the election.

Family Provided For

As the company employes 370 workers in all, about 43 per cent share in the stock bestowals, and newcomers will participate when their service lengthens to the required ten years.

In regard to his family, Mr. Elliott explained that he had made what he felt was adequate provision through setting up recently a $365,000 trust fund, and that now he wanted to take care of his employees.

The family trust fund is from Mr. Elliott's private fortune.

The Elliott company was founded by Mr. Elliott's father, Sterling, some 60 years ago. The elder Elliott manufactured a regular bicycle, and a four-wheeled bicycle, and in the "Gay Nineties," when bicycle clubs were popular, published the official magazine of the League of American Wheelmen. This had a circulation of over 100,000.

Running into difficulties in his addressing of the periodical, Mr. Elliott went to New York to see an addressing machine made in the West. When he returned to Boston, he concluded he could make a better addressing machine himself, and began to work one out.

As the popularity of bicycles declined, the company turned more and more to its new product. The son entered the business in 1907 at 20 years of age.

Three-Alarm Fire Brings Traffic Jam On Atlantic Avenue

Boston's teeming waterfront was turned into one huge traffic jam this morning as a result of a three-alarm fire on Atlantic Avenue which caused damage estimated at $30,000.

The blaze was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock on the second floor of a two-story building at 20 Atlantic Avenue, occupied by the National Distributing Co-op Co. and the Boston Italian Grocery Co.

Six girls and three men employed in the building were driven out by the rapid spread of the flames which became spectacular when an explosion blew out a part of the second story. Ladderman Daniel Crowley of South Boston, who was on a ladder at the time of the explosion, was rescued by fellow firemen. Fireman Crowley clung to the ladder as it was blown away from the building, almost to a perpendicular position, and was pulled onto the roof by his mates when the ladder fell back against the building.

Every available reserve policeman was rushed to the fire zone when the third alarm sounded and traffic was rerouted around Atlantic Avenue. Dense smoke and extremely heavy fog handicapped the firemen in combatting the blaze.

Cause of the fire was not immediately determined but the department arson squad was investigating the blaze.

Saltonstall Fills Positions Carrying $58,500 in Salaries

Continued from Page 1

State Commissioner of Conservation. Mr. Kenney was promoted to this position by Governor Saltonstall in 1940, having served in the Department for 23 years.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries and Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. General Cole, a Democrat, was given the $4,000 a year position in 1938 by Governor Hurley.

Appointed by Ely

Charles F. Connors, Chairman of the State Racing Commission. Like Mr. Lyman, Mr. Connors was first appointed by Governor Ely. He is a Democrat. The salary of the position is $5,000.

Also among today's appointments was that of Thomas Chapman of Fitchburg, President of the Massachusetts State Association of Journeymen Barbers, Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, as member of the State Board of Registration for Barbers. He succeeds Henry A. Hooper. The salary is $2,500 a year.

In addition to the 12 major appointments, the Governor submitted a list of 26 appointments to minor positions. Included in these was Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe College, who was made member of the Advisory Board in the State Department of Education.

Each of the appointments must be confirmed by the Executive Council, which is now five to four Democratic. The fifth Democrat, however, John M. Cunningham, was elected by the Legislature to succeed the ousted Daniel H. Coakley, and is considered a Saltonstall Democrat. Therefore the Governor is expected to have little difficulty in gaining confirmation of all his appointments unless some unforseen situation develops.

Council action on today's appointments was postponed until next Wednesday, Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who presided at the meeting, announced.

At the same time the Democratic majority in the Council held up confirmation again on several appointments previously submitted by Governor Saltonstall. These included: John W. McLeod as Justice of the Chelsea District Court; Frank J. Brothers of Great Barrington as Justice of the Great Barrington District Court; W. Taylor Day as Clerk of the Great Barrington District Court; and John E. Stiles of Gardner as Clerk of the Gardner District Court.

In today's appointments, the Governor brought about the retirement from State Office of six Democrats while reappointing three Democrats. The Democrats going out of office are Mr. Ryan, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Curley, Mr. Breath, and Mr. Casey.

Kalus Seeks Seat

Only a short time after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's nomination of Senator David M. Brackman, (R) of Boston, as member of the State Public Utilities Commission, Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston announced his candidacy for the Brackman Senatorial post.

Representative Kalus, one of four Representatives who were recorded on every roll-call vote in the House in the last four years, was one of the leading proponents for increased old-age assistance benefits during the 1941 session. He also was a leader in the unsuccessful fight to establish a State Wages and Hour Act to protect intrastate workers.

Airports at $57,865,000 Cost Favored by House Committee

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Development of 104 additional airports was recommended to the Hose today by its Appropriations Committee.

The cost of this expansion of the emergency program was estimated at $57,865,300, and the committee recommended $50,000,000 of that amount immediately.

In the program extension, New York and California would get 11 additional fields each. Oregon would get 10, Washington seven, Texas six, and Montana five.

Five are listed for outside continental United States.

Except for the distribution by States, the airport locations were not disclosed in the transcript of committee hearings made public today.

Although defense requirements dictated locations, the fields would not be reserved exclusively for military use. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, administrator of civil aeronautics, told the committee the fields "could also be used immediately by civil aviation and would be available for rapid expansion of civil aviation which is certain to follow the present emergency."

Completion of this phase of the program would give the United States 586 civil airports capable of handling all types of planes. A 1938 survey showed only 38 such fields, General Connolly said. Since that time about $140,000,000 has been appropriated for airport development.

The program by states:

	Cost of New Programs	Number of Locations
Alabama	$169,293	2
Arkansas	1,006,043	1
Florida	366,620	1
Georgia	869,967	3
Louisiana	1,345,337	3
Maine	785,681	2
Maryland	840,260	2
Massachusetts	1,350,924	4
Mississippi	348,875	1
New York	5,369,598	11
North Carolina	478,642	3
Rhode Island	311,901	1
South Carolina	40,000	1
Vermont	586,704	1
Virginia	1,234,356	2
Outside Continental United States	13,274,628	8

More Fog Tonight —And 'Heat Wave' Is Due Thursday

Heavy fog again tonight and a "heat wave" tomorrow was the forecast made today by G. Harold Noyes, Senior Meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau today.

A mass of hot air moving east from Wyoming is expected to bring unseasonably warm weather to southern New England. At Cheyenne, Wyo., where the temperature was below zero last week the mercury stood at 70 today, the Weather Bureau said.

Heaviest fog in many months descended on Boston and the New England coast last night shutting off all shipping and cancelling plane flights from East Boston airport.

American Air Line flights were resumed at noon today as the fog began to lift but eight vessels, due in Boston this morning, had failed to arrive. Only one ship, the Esso Concord, an oil tanker from Baton Rouge, La., which reported it was anchored off Boston Lightship, was heard from. The Cap Cod Canal was closed all night but was expected to be open late this morning.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Annual Fall Ski party of the Appalachian Mountain Club. This is an opportune time to get acquainted with the A. M. C.'s ski activities and renew winter friendships before the snow flies. There will be Kodachrome movie showings of "Skiing Again," "Skiing America 3rd," and a skiing comedy, "Dr. Quackenbush Skis the Headwall." In addition, Lieut. Ben Bowker will draw a brief sketch of ski troops and their activity in the United States Army. Tickets of admission, members 55 cents, guests 75 cents. At the Hotel Vendome, 8 p. m.

Recital at the New England Conservatory of Music. Ernst Levy at the pianoforte will entertain. Open free to the public at Brown Hall, 8:15 p. m.

"The Male Animal," a comedy in three acts. This, the first of three annual productions by The Amateurs, Inc., will be given repeat performances Thursday and Friday evenings. At Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8:30 p. m. There will be an admission charge.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "The Homer Exhibition" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Piano recital at the Gardner Museum. David Bacon will be the artist in the Boston Debut Recital series. At 3:45 p. m.

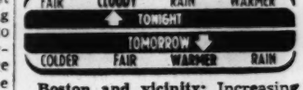
Lecture at the Lowell Institute. "Military Conquest, the Doniphan Expedition and the Bear Flag Operetta," will be the title of the sixth of eight lectures on "American Empire, 1846: Manifest Destiny and the Western Frontier," by Bernard DeVoto. At the Boston Public Library, 5 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and continued mild tonight with the lowest temperature in the middle 40's; Thursday mostly cloudy, warmer than today; light winds, mostly westerly, backing to southwest and becoming moderate Thursday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy, warmer than today.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness with mild temperatures tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy, warmer than today.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Light winds mostly west to northwest tonight backing to southwest and becoming moderate Thursday with increasing cloudiness tonight; broken clouds on Thursday, fog forming along the coast tonight.

Block Island to Hatteras: Gentle variable winds becoming moderate southwest over north portion and gentle to moderate winds mostly easterly over south portion; mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday. Some fog over the central and north portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	44	New Orleans	61	60
Chicago	46	45	New York	49	48
Denver	56	43	Norfolk	44	43
Kansas City	39	36	Philadelphia	45	45
Los Angeles	56	55	St. Louis	48	47
Miami	75	70	San Francisco	56	51
Minneapolis	43	37	Washington	46	43

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 3.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:10 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Thursday, 11:58 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:43 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston Faces $250,000 Deficit

An estimated $250,000 deficit resulting from increased prices and from the costs of accumulating reserve supplies will face Boston City officials when budget figures for the year 1941 are totalled, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today.

Although some city departments apparently will spend less than their budgetary allowances and thus finish the year with surpluses, a city-wide net deficit of more than $250,000 will result from large shortages in certain other departments, where expenditures for equipment, machine parts, food and fuel are heavy.

This deficit looms although small additional funds have already been granted to certain departments.

The city departments are "fairly well stocked" in goods where priorities are causing shortages, Mayor Tobin stated. The Public Works Department, for example, was given authority last spring to buy castings, pipe fittings and other metal supplies sufficient to last through 1942.

The 1942 City budget will "definitely" be higher than the 1941 budget, Mayor Tobin disclosed. City financial officers, however, are trying to find ways to keep this expansion from being reflected in next year's tax levy, he went on.

Asked point blank whether next year's budget increase would be due partly to pay increases for city employees the Mayor shook his head and simply said, "No comment."

The $250,000 1941 budgetary deficit will be met in part from funds from sale of the airport to the Commonwealth, the Mayor said.

Kelton B. Miller

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 3 (AP)—Kelton B. Miller, who passed on at his home yesterday, had been publisher of the Berkshire Eagle since 1891 and was a charter member of the Associated Press.

Mr. Miller once made the remark that a man concerned in the publication of a newspaper ought not to be barred from participation in other departments of community life. His career gave evidence of his intense interest in civic and national affairs, for in addition to having been Mayor of his city in 1910 and 1911 and City Clerk for four years, he was a delegate to Republican conventions and a Presidential elector. Purchasing the Berkshire Eagle, a century-old journal, when it was a weekly paper, he turned it into a daily evening paper in 1892.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Gracious holiday entertaining starts with linens expertly laundered. Real Hand Work is a prime feature here.
Ben. 1790

BEATTIE & McGUIRE
29 TEMPLE PLACE
SILKS • WOOLENS

Gorgeous!
MEN'S Christmas TIES
Top quality, hand-tailored Ties. Many of them pure dye pure silk from our own materials. All PURE wool one piece interlining.
55c, 2 for $1.00
85c, 3 for $2.50
BOXED

What choice selections—and what values! Twills, Persians, Stripes, and Repps. Also a large assortment of silk ties, made from our own pure dye pure silks! Most extensive choice of designs and patterns.

OPEN WED. EVE. TILL 9 p. m.

GIFT BOX Special 2-gravet BOX with TIE and HANDKERCHIEF to Match ONLY $1.00

MEN'S SCARFS $1.00 & $1.95
Silk, All Wool, etc. Most acceptable gifts.
MEN'S PAJAMAS $1.65
68 x 72. Broadcloth—middy and jacket style—elastic sides. Large variety of designs . . . Persians, stripes and checks.
SCARF AND GLOVE SETS, ALL WOOL . . . $1.89
MEN'S TRIPLE TOE HOSE, Boxed 3 prs. $1.00

BEATTIE & McGUIRE 29 TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON, MASS.

Lupien Is Sued For $24.30 Costs

Miss Marian C. Nichols of Boston, recently successful in a suit to compel Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, to allow women to take a Boston civil service examination, today filed suit against the Director to recover $24.30, the costs of her original lawsuit.

The Massachusetts Superior Court had ordered the Civil Service Director to cancel an examination on Oct. 18 for Assistant Registrars of Voters in Boston from which women were barred. The State Director was also ordered to hold an examination open to women, and legal costs were assessed against him in the amount of $24.30.

Hearing on Miss Nichols' attempt to collect the money was set for Dec. 30. The case is in the Boston Municipal Court.

N. E. Troops Are on Way North; Will Be Back by End of Week

Defense News in Brief

New England Troops Break Camp—Nearly 25,000 soldiers from Camp Edwards and Fort Devens broke camp at their North Carolina bases today and started the 900-mile trek to New England. The troops left in four columns—two consisting of the Yankee Division en route to Cape Cod, and two of the First Division heading for their base at Ayer, Mass. The trip will take four days.

It was estimated that the motor transports of the YD's more easterly column, under command of Maj. Roger W. Eckfeldt, would consume about 70,000 gallons of gasoline daily during the trip home, while Brig. Gen. William I. Rose's more westerly column will use approximately 85,000 gallons daily. The columns will travel in echelons with six hours between the heads of each echelon. The echelons will be divided into smaller sections with 10 minutes between each of the smaller groups.

No Week-End Leaves—Although the troops will be back in their New England camps this week end there will be no leaves for the men as they will be busy getting resettled and turning in equipment. Friends and relatives are urged not to visit the men this first week end back although visitors will be admitted to the camps. Most of the soldiers will have reunions with their families and friends during 15-day furloughs later this month.

Christmas Tree for Iceland—When Lieut. Frederick Lang, an Army Signal Corps officer now in Iceland wrote to his father at Parlin Pond, Maine, that he feared Christmas trees would be hard to find on the barren island, his Dad decided to do something about it. Today a choice, 25-foot spruce, fully decorated with the traditional tinsel and colored bails, left the little forest town as Maine's gift to the American soldiers and sailors based on the bleak North Atlantic outpost. With the State Development Commission's co-operation, Mr. Lang arranged for the tree, carefully wrapped in burlap, to be trucked to Augusta where Gov. Sumner Sewall is expected to attach a Christmas message, then to Brooklyn, N. Y., to be loaded on a ship carrying supplies to the Iceland garrisons.

Navy Program Continues — With the launching at the Portsmouth Navy Yard of the fourteenth new destroyer to be completed by the United States this year, New England was made fully conscious today that the vast Navy expansion plan is under full steam.

The 1,500-ton submersible named the Halibut, launched seven months ahead of schedule, was sponsored by Mrs. Paul P. Blackburn, wife of Captain Blackburn, Director of the United States Naval Reserve, for the Third Naval District. Construction was started last May 16.

Former Danish Craft Now U. S. Naval Transport

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The U. S. S. Pegasus, now a naval transport and cargo carrier, but formerly the Danish freighter Rita Maersk, was commissioned today at the Sullivan Shipyard in Brooklyn and Lieut. Commander William A. Fly was placed in command.

The 1,889-ton vessel was seized at Boston by the Government last March 30 when all axis and Danish ships sheltering in American harbors were put under protective custody to prevent sabotage.

Eight Billion More Is Added For Defense and Lend-Lease

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—An additional $8,243,839,031 appropriation—almost entirely for defense but including lend-lease funds for a vast increase in production of tanks and guns for British and Russian forces—was approved today by the House Appropriations Committee.

The huge new outlay would bring the total of cash and contract authorizations provided for defense July 1, 1941, to the staggering sum of $67,990,254,096.

In recommending the new expenditure, the Committee turned down a request by the War Department for broader leeway in transferring to other countries, on a lend-lease basis, equipment purchased for the Army with funds appropriated since last March 11, the date of enactment of the Lend-Lease Act.

Instead, the Committee recommended a $1,556,496,246 increase in the $12,985,000,000 already appropriated for the lend-lease program and proposed that the Army be authorized to transfer as much as $500,000,000 worth of additional equipment if the military situation warranted it.

For Necessary Equipment

Both funds would provide tanks, antiaircraft material, antitank weapons and artillery, combat vehicles, small arms and ammunition.

Only $78,000,000 of the bill's total was earmarked specifically for Russian requirements.

In addition to $6,637,369,046 for the War Department and lend-lease, the bill carried $1,129,870,000 in cash and contractual authority for the Navy, including $449,720,000 for 2,020 additional airplanes and $120,000,000 for gun mounts, ammunition storage and other items in connection with the proposed arming of about 1,000 American merchant ships, and $280,000,000 for about 400 patrol and minelaying vessels.

Apart from its strictly military funds, the bill also carried $87,179,000 for purposes indirectly related to defense, chiefly new or augmented power projects; $37,500,000 for foreign war relief and foreign property control and $8,711,333 to carry out non-defense activities authorized in several new laws.

To Increase Enlisted Forces

The Army's share of the total included funds to boost its enlisted strength to 1,840,934, an increase of 277,026 men, and for 27,905 more commissioned officers and 5,765 additional warrant officers.

It was disclosed during testimony on the bill that while Congress had appropriated money for approximately 25,800 combat planes for the Army, the air arm is operating with only about 3,600 such planes.

A total of $269,000,000 was included in the bill to finance the Philippine Army, recently mobilized into the Federal Service.

The Committee recommended expenditure of $388,000,000 for expansion of facilities for the manufacture of tanks, guns and other ordnance.

Part of the Army fund was earmarked for the purchase of 100,719 multiwheel-drive motor vehicles such as troop carriers and "tank-killer" guns.

Other Sizeable Items

Other large items for the Army included $408,000,000 to give the Air Corps a larger reserve of spare parts for all its planes now under contract; $92,000,000 for miscellaneous construction for the Air Corps; $10,407,000 for urgently needed facilities for the ground forces; $60,354,000 to pay the $10 monthly bonus voted by Congress for all Army enlisted men with one year's service and $2,920,000 to pay the premiums on $10,000 life insurance policies for Air Corps flying cadets.

A grand total of $437,820,000 was provided for military post construction and land acquisition and the Committee said it included funds for 11 new Army air fields, four of them in unspecified outlying possessions, and for 14 "skeletonized" airfields in preparation for the projected expansion of the air force.

One of the few items rejected by the Committee was a request for an increase from $15 to $25 in the allowance for purchase of civilian clothing for men discharged by the Army for bad conduct, undesirability or inaptitude.

'Hey, Buddies, Somethin's Cookin'"

Wide World

Margaret Hagan
She hails from Wichita, Kansas

Jane Courtney
And she's from Jacksonville, Florida

They are students at Mundelein College in Chicago, and can they cook! The cakes they hold speak for themselves as well as the admiring glances of their fellow students, and when the dainties get to their destination, at Army camps, will there be a rousing cheer? Oh, Boy! It all started when one girl's cake to a soldier friend brought enthusiastic replies from 25 of his buddies. Here was something and, sponsored by the members of the Home Economics Class of the college, a "Bake-a-Cake-for-Soldiers" day resulted in 100 cakes, of which the two are typical samples.

Auto Use Tax Hit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee threw a monkey wrench today into the elaborate machinery proposed by the Treasury Department for collection of the new $5 annual automobile use tax.

If the House permits the monkey wrench to stay there, it will make the auto tax inoperative.

The Committee withheld the $4,502,554 the Treasury said the Bureau of Internal Revenue required to collect an estimated $160,000,000 in taxes with the comment it was "not satisfied with the manner and cost of collection proposed. . . ."

"Under the method of collection proposed the estimated cost per $100 of collection of the automobile use tax is $6.40 as contrasted with an actual cost in a previous fiscal year of 89 cents per $100 of collection for all types of revenue," the Committee pointed out.

Aid for Lasser

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee recommended repeal today of a provision in the current Relief Appropriation Act barring payment of any of its funds to David Lasser, former head of the Workers' Alliance.

Mr. Lasser was forced out of a job with the Work Projects Administration by the provision which, the Committee said, was included by the House without sufficient previous consideration.

Settlement With Rail Unions To Cost Roads $300,000,000

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Some 900,000 nonoperating railroad men will receive pay increases of 80 cents a day and 350,000 operating workers will receive raises of 76 cents a day under a compromise agreement with the railroads announced by President Roosevelt.

The wage settlement, which averts a nationwide strike called for Dec. 7, was reported to Mr. Roosevelt by an emergency Fact-Finding Board. It is expected to add between $300,000,000 and $325,000,000 to the carriers' annual costs. The agreement was worked out over the week end by the Board acting as a mediating agency between union and management officials.

The settlement provides that the wage increases be raises in basic pay rates and not temporary. In a previous report, based on lengthy fact-finding hearings in Chicago, the Board had recommended temporary increases totaling approximately $270,000,000 with the stipulation that they be subject to revision after Dec. 31, 1942.

Earlier Plan Rejected

The Board's previous recommendations, calling for pay raises of 7½ per cent for the operating men and of 13½ per cent for the nonoperating groups, were rejected by the unions. The unions originally had asked increases which the carriers estimated would cost them an additional $900,000,000 a year.

The increases, amounting to 10 cents an hour for the nonoperating men, will boost their average pay to 73.4 cents, according to union estimates. Operating workmen receive from $5.06 a day up and their increases amount to 9½ cents an hour.

The settlement provides that the 10 and 9½ cent increases be effective as of Dec. 1, but that the previous recommendations for 7½ per cent and 13 per cent increases be retroactive to Sept. 1.

The agreement provides also for a graduated vacation-with-pay scale for clerks and telegraphers. They will get 6, 9, and 12 days vacation a year for 1, 2, and 3 years of service. All other members of the 14 nonoperating brotherhoods will receive six-day vacations with pay. In its original recommendations, the Board had proposed six-day vacations with pay for all the nonoperating men.

Agency Rejects Terms

The Board recommended that the 10-cent-an-hour increases apply also to employees of the Railway Express Agency, but informed the President that spokesmen for the Express Agency who took part in negotiations had refused to accept the increases.

"However," the Board told Mr. Roosevelt, "inasmuch as all of the other employer groups have agreed to such a wage increase, and in light of the fact that the representatives of the employees have assured the Board that they will recommend to their men an acceptance of the proposed mediation settlement and the calling off of the strike, it is the view of the Board that the management of the Railway Express Agency should be requested to join the mediation settlement."

The Agency, the Board added, believed it could make a more satisfactory settlement through direct negotiations even at the risk of a strike.

Prison Labor Shares In Wage Bonuses

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 3

Defense prosperity has reached the Federal prisons, which, like the world outside, are producing for the Nation's armed forces.

The Justice Department announced today that Attorney General Biddle would present bonus checks for outstanding work to inmates of the Atlanta Penitentiary next Tuesday on his first visit to a federal prison since becoming a Cabinet member.

The checks will be based on 5 per cent of their earnings during the past year. Prison wages run from $6 to as high as $30 a month, with the average about $15. The Department did not disclose the amount of the bonuses to be paid, however.

Ohio Strike Agreement Ends 'Most Serious Bottleneck'

By the Associated Press

A two-week strike recently termed by OPM officials the "most serious bottleneck" in defense production was settled late yesterday at the Breckenridge Machine Co. in Euclid, Ohio.

The concern supplies machine tools to the Cleveland diesel engine division of General Motors Corp., which has millions of dollars of orders for Naval propulsion machinery. It employs about 290 persons.

Representatives of the company and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers said the settlement provides a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour and higher rates for learners and starters. Present rates were not stated.

The union had demanded a "maintenance of union" clause in their contract, which would have required all employees to belong to the union after a specified period. Spokesmen said the settlement was the same as had been recommended in Washington by a special conciliation panel, with the exception of the maintenance clause.

Ravenna, Ohio—A strike was called among shell and bomb assemblers at the Ravenna Shell-Loading Plant, but Atlas Powder Co., operating the $57,000,000 arsenal, said the walkout had not seriously interrupted production and that approximately 90 per cent of the operating men had reported for work.

R. R. Walker, President of the independent Arsenal Workers of America, which with three other unions called the walkout, was not available for comment.

The unions involved besides Mr. Walker's were the independent Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the A. F. of L. Switchmen's Union, and the A. F. of L. Machinists.

Atlas said it had received from the War Department a "directive" concerning plant security, and that a study of this and of changed conditions "convinced officials that further negotiations with the unions are necessary before any agreement can be signed," while "Mr. Walker took the position that further negotiations were unnecessary."

New York—President Roosevelt's three-man coal arbitration board, considering the union shop issue in the captive mines, announced it had received all briefs and testimony in the case.

Dr. John R. Steelman, Board Chairman who is on leave from his post as director of the United States Conciliation Service, said sessions would be recessed until Saturday, Dec. 6, to permit the members "to digest the briefs and crystallize their individual opinions."

Chicago—Unemployment compensation was promised to approximately 16,000 Illinois miners who engaged in a work stoppage during the Appalachian contract negotiations last spring.

State Labor Director Francis B. Murphy ruled that the work stoppage, which occurred during the Appalachian coal scale conference in New York, was not primarily or directly due to a labor dispute.

Although the Appalachian agreement is not binding on Illinois, the State's miners and operators customarily pattern their contract after it and did not carry on formal negotiations uptil the Eastern agreement was reached.

Wilmington, Del.—Union officials claimed that more than half of the 2,000 employees of the Pusey and Jones Corporation Shipyard stayed away from work in a strike they said was called for a "union shop" contract and an adjustment of wages.

Company officials declined to disclose the degree to which production was affected. The company is constructing several million dollars' worth of ships for the United States Maritime Commission.

New York—Major defense strikes in the last five weeks have cost workers $10,200,000 in wages and the rearmament program has suffered an irretrievable loss of 10,313,864 man-hours of production, according to the National Association of Manufacturers.

Michigan's First Day Without Defense Strike

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Dec. 3

Defense jobs in Michigan proceeded yesterday without a strike for the first time in 1941.

Chairman Thomas J. Donahue of the State Labor Mediation Board reported that several strikes and threatened strikes remained, but none involved defense work.

Thefts Cost Ford Millions in Parts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Federal agents yesterday smashed an alleged Nation-wide syndicate for stealing and selling Ford automobile parts which operated on so vast a scale, the Justice Department said, that its profits this year alone were at least $1,000,000 and perhaps $3,000,000 or $4,000,000.

Its thefts forced the Lincoln plant to close for two days for lack of bearings, and one of its many "fences" published a regular catalog to advertise its booty for sale to the public at cut-rate prices in competition with legitimate dealers.

In simultaneous raids in Detroit, Chicago and New York the federal agents, working with police, rounded up 30 men accused of complicity in the ring. They included Ford employees—one of these a foreman—truck drivers and alleged fences—dealers in stolen goods. The parts were purloined from various plants of the Ford Motor Company, which the Justice Department said had not yet totaled its losses.

House Expects Anti-Strike-Bill Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—The House was heading toward a compromise today on the anti-strike bill.

After months of mounting impatience over strikes in the defense program, the House finally reached the point where it had to decide which piece of restrictive legislation to choose. There was every evidence of uncertainty right up to the minute of the first vote.

Like hawkers crying their wares, dozens of bills were being sponsored by rival leaders and dozens of individual blocs were forming, the proposals ranging all the way in severity from the Smith bill that would outlaw most strikes and preserve the status quo as to closed shops, to the mild proposal of pro-labor Representative Augustine B. Kelley (D) of Pennsylvania that the House simply pass a resolution calling on President Roosevelt to summon a conference of employers, workers and government officials to work out a co-operative formula.

As the vote neared, many Congressmen realized for the first time the difficulty of passing laws curtailing the right of some 11,000,000 organized workers to leave their jobs.

Will Carry Sidetrack Stigma

On the other hand, Speaker Rayburn emphatically declared at his press conference that if the House returns defense labor legislation to Committee this week the nation will conclude that the issue has been sidetracked.

"The House is having full opportunity under an open rule to perfect a bill now," he said. "Recommital will be interpreted by the country as putting all legislation of this character to sleep."

It would have been much easier for many Congressmen to act if they had been goaded forward by a big strike. But by chance the matter came to an issue with the coal strike ended, the threat of the railway strike over, and the Labor Division of OPM announcing that, according to latest information, in the whole United States only one strike is now under way directly affecting the defense program.

This strike is at the Government's Ravenna, Ohio, shell loading plant, affecting 4,500 men.

R. R. Walker, President of the Arsenal Workers, an independent union, said the strike had been twice deferred previously. Involved in the strike is the whole relationship of the Government to its new publicly financed but privately owned munitions industries.

The start of the labor program voting was delayed a half hour because of a quorum call.

As soon as the House went into a Committee of the Whole to consider the various proposals, Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia offered the Labor Committee's mediation-Government plant seizure bill.

"It will be effective, it will work," Mr. Ramspeck said, "and it's as far as I'm ready to go."

He urged the House to reject the measure offered by Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, but warned the labor bloc that he believed some legislation was essential.

"If it means a labor revolt," he said, "we'd better find out right now."

Mr. Smith then offered his substitute, asserting the Ramspeck bill "does not touch those things that have caused strikes in defense industries."

He said that to be effective the labor program must ban organizational strikes and put an end to strike violence.

Tobin Sees President

Daniel J. Tobin, head of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters' Union, had lunch with President Roosevelt today after a brief conference at the White House yesterday. The teamsters have been in sharp conflict with the new Construction Workers Union organized by A. D. Lewis, brother of John L. Lewis. The White House did not disclose whether Philip Murray, Congress of Industrial Organizations head, had reconsidered his resignation from the National Defense Labor Mediation Board. Mr. Roosevelt last week, in letters to Mr. Murray and other C. I. O. heads, said he could not accept their departure from the Board.

House voting today also showed the effect of the member-by-member canvass by C. I. O. leaders yesterday. These leaders, gathered from all parts of the country, individually buttonholed House members and warned of labor resentment if restrictive legislation is passed. Mr. Smith described them as "goon squads," while Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas, charged that a list of specified C. I. O. officials, investigated by his committee on un-American activities, had criminal records and Communist associations.

Under the intricate parliamentary situation the Smith bill came up first. Mr. Smith holds that the Ramspeck bill with its cooling-off period will not stop the big strikes, and that his own measure is necessary; limiting the closed shop to those plants now having it, requiring secret strike ballot for workers, registration and accounting for unions, and bans on mass picketing, violence, jurisdictional and sympathetic strikes.

Hoosier Beats World at Corn

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 3 (AP)—A southern Indiana farmer who once worked in a steel mill was hailed today as the producer of a probable world record corn yield—190.1 bushels an acre.

Herman Barrett grew the crop this year on a drained, black-loam marshland on his 568-acre farm near Fort Branch in Gibson County. The yield, certified by a committee of three, won him the championship of the Indiana Five-Acre Corn Club, taking in 2,230 farmers.

M. O. Pence, field crop expert at Purdue University here, where Club statistics are gathered, said no larger yield on more than an acre had been reported to him from any other cornfield anywhere and the figure probably was a world record.

On May 16 Mr. Barrett plowed his contest field nine inches deep and planted the next day. As soon as he had finished, a heavy rain fell, and three days later he could make out rows of shoots.

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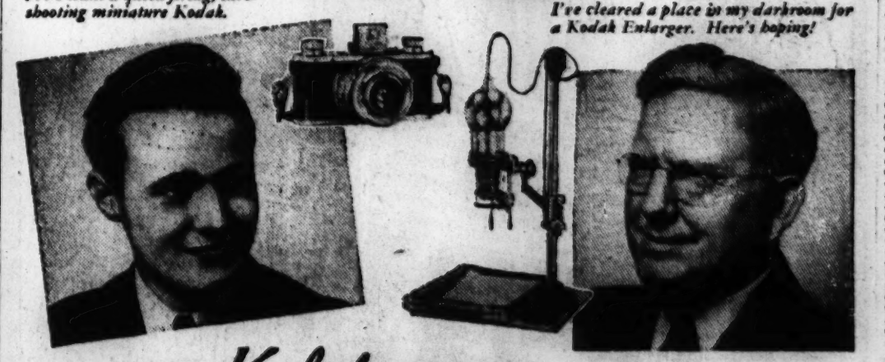

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

N. E. Woods Give Greens Again For Yearly Sale of Hub Group

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

This is harvest season in the woods of New England, and the fruits of the harvest will soon be assembled at Horticultural Hall in Boston for the annual Christmas greens sale of the New England Farm and Garden Association.

For years this sale has been an event to which Bostonians have looked forward as a source for their Christmas decorations, to which many rural women of New England have looked as a welcome source of revenue. Greens from all parts of New England go into the wreaths, roping, and artistic designs that attract crowds to the sale every year.

Only materials that cannot be found in this section are shipped in from outside for use in decorating the wreaths. North and South Carolina and Virginia contribute magnolia leaves, mistletoe, China berries, and smilax. Large cones are also shipped in some years from California and Colorado. These materials blossom into works of art under the deft hands of the association's members.

Birds Sing as She Packs

"Mocking birds are singing as I pack these greens for you in December," wrote one little woman who sent beautiful boxes from her plantation in North Carolina last year. The place had once been a prosperous estate but she now had to plan carefully to make ends meet—and the sale of greens helped pull those ends together.

Proceeds of the sale of greens mean to some of the women money to help with the education of their sons and daughters; a new rug for the parlor; a new kitchen stove or washing machine or perhaps a new dress that has waited a long time to be bought.

More than that, for those who have an artistic bent and little opportunity to express it in the midst of the responsibilities of farm home and family, the making of wreaths offers a joyous opportunity to use ingenuity in making beautiful designs.

Do "Talent" Scouting

Mrs. James D. Colt, volunteer director of the Farm and Garden Shop at 39 Newbury Street, Boston, and Mrs. John H. Cunningham Jr., act as talent scouts the year around. They seek out materials and encourage the women in rural sections in gathering them and making the wreaths. The middle of October each year, Mrs. Colt sends out notices asking what they can supply and requesting samples of the wreaths. Sometimes, the most artistic ones come from remote and unexpected quarters. One woman far up in Maine makes a foundation of roots and decorates the wreath with cedar berries and blackberry vines which she has a way of preserving.

Others send plain wreaths which the members of the Boston committee decorate elaborately.

For 15 years, Mrs. Colt and Mrs. Cunningham have been active, not only in planning the sale but, throughout the year, in helping the women to see possibilities.

By a Staff Photographer

Preparing for Christmas Greens Sale

Mrs. John A. Mason of Jamaica Plain, assisting with the greens at the Farm and Garden Shop, 39 Newbury Street, Boston, and taking orders for the decorated wreaths displayed outside. The sale is conducted yearly by the New England Farm and Garden Association.

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Englishman and German Speak in Wellesley

This afternoon at the Maugus Club in Wellesley Hills, a young German and an Englishman took the platform side by side to tell their points of view and conclusions as to the international situation. Herbert G. Sonthoff, a German who was at one time a member of Hitler's Storm Troopers and who later was able to come to the United States, shared the program with Arnold W. G. Kean, a native of Manchester, England, now lecturing in the Department of Government, Boston University.

Mr. Sonthoff, who is studying for his Doctorate at Harvard, said that, in his opinion, there were three points that must be considered in our desire for a permanent peace. The most serious problem will arise from the fact that there are now two generations of Germans who have all their lives been educated to believe that Germans are a ruling race, and that brutality and ruthlessness are correct principles of life, he said. Therefore, even if Hitler is overthrown, there is still this problem of how to re-educate such people so that they will be safe members of the world community.

Second, he declared, we must not let ourselves be led into wishful thinking on the subject of Hitler's downfall. There is little if any chance of a revolution in Germany, simply because, Mr. Sonthoff said, "behind every German is a revolver or a bayonet." Three men are now considered a "crowd" in Germany, he pointed out, and crowds are prohibited by law, so that there is no way in which Germans can organize, or can get together sufficiently to crystallize in their own minds the purpose of revolution. Furthermore, Mr. Sonthoff believes, it is not probable that Germans can bring themselves to fight against their own people.

The third point, he said, was that we must realize that after the overthrow of Hitler, provided this takes place, there is still the question of administering order and justice to the world by some form of military policing; there is still gradual disarmament to be planned. Mr. Sonthoff considers this a prime necessity if we are not to return to the chaos of Versailles. And there is the problem of Russian communism which, even though Russia is now an ally of the democratic forces, cannot coincide with democracy.

Mr. Kean, who is a native of Manchester, England, and is now lecturing at Boston University, discussed the situation in Europe as he observed it at the beginning of the war and as it has developed since. He holds a degree from Cambridge University and did newspaper work on the Continent.

He talked on "The Battle of Britain."

This battle, he said, was the battle which Hitler waged between 1933 and 1939 in order to keep the British people asleep. In this battle, Hitler was aided by the pacifist sentiment of people who remembered the last war and also by the notion that England could be isolated behind the Maginot Line and behind the Channel. It was not really until Dunkirk that the English people began to wake up and discover that their faith in isolation was misleading.

The lesson of this today, he pointed out, is that there are parallel conditions of thinking in the United States—people who are opposed to war because they don't realize that there are things worse than war. And also there are those who have an "Atlantic Ocean mentality" which is parallel to the "Maginot Line mentality," he said. "The American people are fortunately waking up more rapidly than the English."

Mrs. Max Ulin, chairman of international relations for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, arranged the program.

Old Glory Club Honors Guest At Yule Party

Mrs. Crosby Thompson, Director of the Sixth District, Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, was guest of honor at a Christmas party given this afternoon by the Old Glory Club of Boston, at the home of Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, 196 St. Paul Street, Brookline.

Christmas bags were packed ready to be sent to World War Veterans at the Rutland Heights Hospital, and there was a Christmas grab bag of gifts for the members.

Mrs. Frank H. Street, President of the club, presented a group of patriotic songs, and a patriotic monologue was read by Mrs. E. M. Thomas, after which group Christmas carol singing was followed by tea, with Mrs. Harris acting as hostess.

The Old Glory Club was formed 20 years ago by Marian Howard Brazier, who was a pioneer woman journalist, for the purpose of fostering greater respect for and more proper use of the flag of the United States, which at that time was being used improperly for a variety of purposes. So successful has the club been that today there are few violations of flag etiquette to claim the attention of members and their efforts are being expended to bring comfort and cheer to World War veterans.

Brookline W.C.T.U. Hears 'Crisis' Talk

"The Strategic Place of Women in This Crisis" was the subject of a talk given this afternoon to the Brookline branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Brookline Baptist Church by Miss Hilda L. Ives, Executive Secretary of the New England Town and Country Church Commisssion.

Miss Ives, who is also a professor at Andover Newton Theological Seminary, said she had never known a time when women were more conscious of the need of the hour or more willing to serve in an enlightened cause. "In this day of crisis," she said, "when the very foundations of democracy are in peril, the women of America must assume responsibility for keeping alive those institutions which have preserved the ideals of democracy."

Devotional leader for the day was Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, pastor of the Brookline Baptist Church. Miss Miriam Lathrop, President, presided.

New Hampshire Meeting To Discuss War Precautions

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 3—Representatives of the Office of Civilian Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the American Red Cross Regional office at Boston will be among the speakers at the three-day New Hampshire Industrial Protection School which opens here Friday.

The sessions sponsored by the State Defense Council are expected to be attended by approximately 300 representatives of manufacturers, hospitals, schools, and other institutions. At the school they will be instructed in the best methods of organizing to deal with air raids or sabotage. The subjects to be covered range from "Construction Protection" to "Industrial Protection Against Incendiary Bombs."

Job Hunting Indorsed

Gov. Robert O. Blood has issued a proclamation indorsing the efforts of the State Employment Service of the Unemployed Compensation Division to facilitate reemployment of displaced workers; develop inventories of skills necessary to a plan of transfer; and to act as service agency in the voluntary actions of employers, and workers in the development of negotiated transfers.

The Governor points out that the Unemployment Compensation Division has been designated by the Federal Social Security Board to carry out this project and the machinery for its operation has been set up by the State Employment Service. In indorsing the move, Governor Blood says that under such a plan "the right of all citizens is preserved to make their contribution to the defense program through participation in such negotiated transfers on a mutual and voluntary basis."

Price Control Backed

The New Hampshire and Vermont branches of the Textile Workers' Union of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations have gone on record as favoring effective price and rent control legislation but have condemned any move to legislate wage control. The best way to control wages is to control prices and rents, they assert.

New Industries Sought

A Concord Industries Corporation, a community non-profit organization, has been established by approximately 30 Concord civic and business leaders to encourage new industrial activities in the community. Ten thousand shares of stock will be offered to the public at $5 a share with each stockholder being entitled to only one vote regardless of the number of shares owned. An industrial program for the community will be mapped out and an effort will be made to encourage and induce new industries and commercial enterprises to locate in Concord. A survey has disclosed that industrial activities in Concord have been decreasing rapidly and that this has resulted in a movement from the city of persons who feel they can do better in industry elsewhere.

Motorboat Record

A new all-time record high of private and public motorboat and outboard motor registrations — 6,581—has been set in New Hampshire this year. This is the fifth consecutive year in which a new all-time high has been set. Private boat registrations, according to the State Public Service Commission, totaled 6,223 by 5,786 people from 25 States and one foreign country. About a half of the registrations were made by New Hampshire people, but nearly a third were made by residents of Massachusetts. New York, with 233 people having boats registered, takes third place. Of the boats registered, 36 per cent were registered to operate on Lake Winnipesaukee. Lake Sunapee takes second place, with 465 boats registered to operate on that body of water.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this editon appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

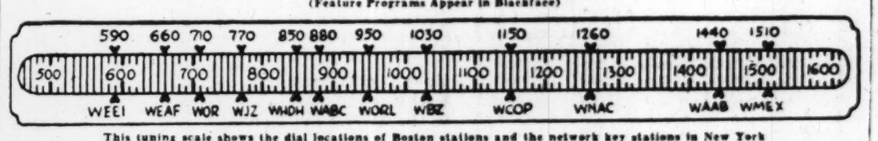
New Program

Vermont

Rutland—Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 16 and 17, 9:00 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Bob Hannon, songs	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	variety show	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	"WCAE Airliners," songs	Sports and music
3:45 Home Planning	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"WCAE Airliners"; music	Sports and music
4:00 Columbia Concert	Nell Giles	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Richard Eaton, news	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Orchestra	Nell Giles	Stella Dallas: serial	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Sports Matinee	"Singing Strings"
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 Mary Marlin	J. Dalton, Cowboy Songs	When a Girl Marries	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Political talk	Sports results; Music
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Dance Music
7:45 sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Howard Barlow's Orch.
8:00 "Big Town": sketch	Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15 "Big Town": sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Baritone and Organ	Attuck's Chorus
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Parti" Vice Massey	Lister's Theater: Yale	"About Today"
8:45 Hershott, E. Davis	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U.: dramatic series	Financial talk
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor, Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 Allen, K. Baker,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.	News Service	Album: recordings
9:30 Portland Hoffa,	Penthouse Party	"Mr. District Attorney":	"Adventures in Melody"	Classical Album
9:45 guest; orchestra	Penthouse Party	dramatic sketch	"Adventures in Melody"	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 C. M. Chester	American Melody Hour	Musical Knowledge	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Local Sports
10:30 Plan Arvizu, songs	Ahead of the Headlines;	Kay Kyser's College of	"Mystery Hall": drama	Local Sports
10:45 News; Sports	School Defense Conf.	Musical Knowledge	"Mystery Hall": drama	Local Sports
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch	Local Sports
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local News; Weather	Bernie Cummins's Orch.	Local Sports
11:30 Music"; Vaughn	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Dramatization	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Munroe's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie; songs	Headline News	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells": music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast": music	Weather; News	"Morning Watch": talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Circle C Ranch Boys"
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 of the Americas	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Up" orchestra
10:00 Hymn Recital	"Musical Millwheel"	Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother": sk.	"Famous Fathers"	"Help Mate": drama	NAM Convention:	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	speaker, Thos. R. Jones	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson, talk	Story of Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	"Pochecho Ensemble"
11:15 Man I Married	M. Carlson; Music; News	Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	K. Ivers; stories; music	The Bartons" sketch	Melody Strings	Musical Program
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum" sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Big Sister": sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Cal. Frank Knox	Popular Music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Comment; Orchestra	News Service	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Studio Program
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; Vincent Lopez's	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Jose Manzanares' Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestra	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30 Elizabeth Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	School of the Air	Studio Program
2:45 "Kate Hopkins" sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Mail Talk; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Variety Show	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	M. I. T.-Vassar Debate:	Sports and music
3:45 Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"U. S. Should Withdraw	Sports and music
4:00 Cincinnati Conserv-	Network Program	"Backstage Wife": sk.	From Far East"	Sports and music
4:15 atory of Music	Club Matinee; News	Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	"John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills": sk.	"5:30 Local" Music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Melody Mirror"
5:4 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Bill Elliot, Songs	Lum 'n' Abner	"Football Roundup"	Johannes Steel, News	"The Alpineers"
6:30 News; Sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen" sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Who's News"
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Cugat Rumba Revue	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	Educational Sketch
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Morton Gould's Orch.	Helen Hayes in "The
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	March of Time	Brice, guests, orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch.	Straw"
8:30 "Arch"; comedy;	"Service With a Smile";	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Jan Garber's Music
8:45 solos; or.; E. Davis	Army, Navy, Marines	dramatic sketch	News Service	"Dreamland Four"
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	News, Here and Abroad	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, News	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Hour	America's Town Meet-	Connie Boswell; J.	Second Annual John	cal Album"; records
9:30 Major Bowes' Ama-	ing: 'Health and Wealth	Lester; Music Maids;	Shepard 3d Dinner to	Classical Album
9:45 teur Hour	of American People'	guests; orchestra	N. E. Unsung Heroes	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Rudy Vallee Show: John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "Yours for the Lis-	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Barrymore; guests	Johnny Messner's Orch.	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 tening"; orchestra,	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Frank Fay, Bob Hannon,	Studio Speakers	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	songs; orchestra; guests	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Chico Simone's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	America Preferred: Or.;	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:15 "Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Lauritz Melchior, Tenor	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:30 Music"; network	Want"	"Joe and Mabel"; com-	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Dance music	"Music You Want"	edy drama	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
9:30 p. m.—Ramblers in South America with the Vagabond Traveler.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4.55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6.00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6.00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

London—6.30 p. m.—"Canada Calls." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6.45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8.00 p. m.—News in English; Hungarian Rhapsody, by Frigyes Fridl. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8.05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Berlin—8.15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

London—8.30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8.45 p. m.—Brahms Concert for Piano and Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

London—9.00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9.30 p. m.—News in English. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

London—10.05 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—10.15 p. m.—First Act of "The Bartered Bride," Federico Smetana. TGWA, 9.88 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—10.30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10.30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.4 m.; DXZ, 9.57 meg., 31.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 4

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

TONIGHT

FRED ALLEN WITH SIMONE SIMON

KENNY BAKER
PORTLAND HOFFA
AL GOODMAN'S ORCHESTRA
THE TEXACO WORK-SHOP PLAYERS

TEXACO STAR-THEATRE
presented by
TEXACO DEALERS

WEEI 9-10 p. m. E. S. T.

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BIGELOW KENNARD

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More varied—more brilliant—than ever, is the selection of sterling silver offered by Bigelow Kennard now that we have moved into our Back Bay store. Why not plan a visit soon to this new uptown house of sterling?

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Quilted red-white or black-white checked rayon taffeta..... 12.90
Maribou collared crepe Romaine, pink, blue, white..... 19.90
Portrait frills on plaid rayon taffeta, navy, green, red..... 29.90
Filigreed gilt emb. on rayon crepe, black, green, rose, purple... 16.90
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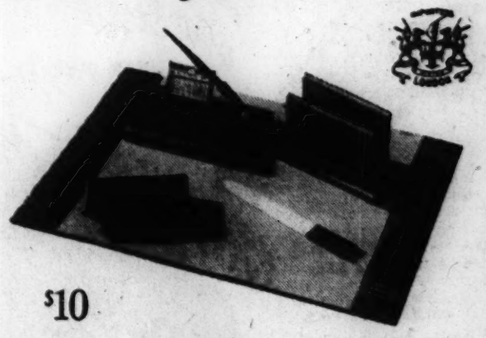
There's Something About Fine Leather . . .



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London Harness Company

SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

Few Surprises in Municipal Elections Held in Seven Massachusetts Cities

Social Boston Out in Force For Art Event

Boston society attended last night an event whose social brilliance was matched by its importance to the cultural history of the country —the formal opening of the new galleries at the Museum of Fine Arts housing the $1,000,000 Karolik collection of eighteenth century American art.

Advancing down the long red-carpeted approach to the galleries between rows of golden and white potted chrysanthemums, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall headed the procession of those who were among the first to see this unique collection. The Governor—at his side Edwin J. Hipkiss, Curator of the Museum's Department of Decorative Arts; Dr. George H. Edgell, Director, and Edward Jackson Holmes, President of the Museum —pulled the gold silk cord that stretched across the gallery entrance, and then turned to offer his congratulations to these three men, each of whom has had an important part in the work which came to completion last night.

Dedicatory speeches by the Governor, Mr. Hipkiss, and Mr. Holmes had previously been made upstairs in the Hall of Tapestries. Mr. Hipkiss, in his remarks, said, "Mr. and Mrs. Karolik have asked that this collection, which means so much to them, be accepted as a gift to the people through the Museum of Fine Arts. I have heard them say," he went on, "'We have lost the sense of possession, but we have gained a deep and comforting satisfaction in our thought of the forthcoming interest and enjoyment by great numbers of the public at large—Mr. and Mrs. Karolik among them."

The donors of the collection were not present at last night's preview, having modestly preferred not to allow their personal presence to distract from the universal interest in the collection itself. For six years they have worked with the museum to gather these 350 pieces together, and as Mr. Holmes said last night, ". . . in the matter of purchase, Mr. and Mrs. Karolik showed the highest idealism. Their only thought was to get the best, and every piece was studied and compared with every other known example before the purchase was made. Mr. and Mrs. Karolik deserve the thanks of America. It is for this reason that the Governor of the Commonwealth has been willing to come here tonight to open this great exhibition."

The note of national pride of character, so strong in the collection, was sounded again in the remarks of the Governor, who said, "It is a pleasure to recall that this museum, one of the world's greatest, has inherited the individualistic strain of our forebears. Its treasures are on display free, to be shared and enjoyed by all the public. It is an intellectual fortress that gives hope and strength for the preservation and development of American culture. As such, its influence will remain when tanks and planes and guns will have become obsolete and forgotten."

The collection includes paintings, drawings, prints, furniture, textiles, silver, glass, and porcelains representing the finest art of Colonial and early Federal America. The newly finished galleries in the Decorative Arts Wing have been decorated to simulate the eighteenth century surroundings in which these pieces were originally used, with the happy exception that the lighting is of the most modern and effective type.

Last night a Colonial atmosphere was lent by a string quartet of young women from the Longy School of Music, dressed in costumes and wigs of the period, who played a program of quartets from Haydn and Mozart.

The guests, who included prominent figures in art and society, numbered many from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as well as from all of New England. Acceptances to the invitation sent out by the Museum were so numerous that the throng sorely taxed the capacity of the galleries, and seldom has Boston known a more brilliant occasion.

By a Staff Photographer

Notables at Big Event in Hub Art Circles

Top (left to right)—Mrs. Edwin J. Hipkiss, wife of the Curator of Decorative Arts at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes, wife of the Museum's President, and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor, admiring one of the exhibits in the Karolik collection formally opened last night. Middle—String quartet from the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, dressed in Colonial costumes, which played selections from Haydn and Mozart during the private viewing of the Karolik collection. Left to right: Josephine Silberberg, violin; Esther Pierce, 'cello; Marabelle Stebbens, viola; Ethel Silberberg, violin. Below—Among the distinguished guests at the opening were Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, here shown mounting the broad staircase of the Museum to the dedicatory exercises in the Hall of Tapestries. With Dr. Koussevitzky are his niece and secretary, Miss Olga Naumoff, and a friend, Charles Codman, on top stair.

McNutt to Speak In Hub Dec. 11

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, will make a flying visit to Boston on Thursday, Dec. 11, to address the thirty-fifth annual dinner of the American Vocational Association to be held in the Hotel Statler main ballroom. President Philip A. Spang of the Massachusetts Vocational Association and chairman of the convention's executive committee, made the announcement this morning. Mr. McNutt will leave immediately following the banquet for the West coast.

Sharing the banquet speakers' program with Mr. McNutt will be United States Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma. More than 1,000 reservations have been made for the dinner which is the climax to the four-day convention program which is expected to attract more than 5,000 delegates from all sections of the United States.

Mullett Again Named Credit Bureau Official

Frank L. Mullett of the Boston Edison Company has been re-elected Chairman of the Operating Council and Executive Committee of the Credit Bureau of Greater Boston for the year 1941-42, according to an announcement today by Arthur J. Kelly, President of the Merchants' Credit Bureau, Inc.

N. E. Leaders to Confer on Social Security

New England business leaders will meet in Boston, Thursday, Dec. 11, to formulate a policy to govern concerted action regarding proposed changes in the Social Security Act, it was announced today by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

"Proposals in Washington threaten payroll taxes totaling 24 per cent," Roy F. Williams, General Manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said, explaining the reason for calling the conference.

"There is desperate need now for understanding, and co-operative action, by all New England business organizations and business executives," Mr. Williams said. "It is proposed in Washington to pool all State funds under the Social Security Act so that no Unemployment Compensation tax reduction would be possible. To Massachusetts employers alone this would mean an annual loss of between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000.

Old-Age Pensions

"Proposals in Washington," he continued, "also call for the establishment of a Federal general old-age pension of $30 per month to all over 60 years who have retired from employment, regardless of the needs of the recipient, a program that would cost $4,000,000,000 a year.

Speakers for the conference, which will be held at Copley-Plaza Hotel, will be, Ira Mosher, Vice-President and General Manager of the American Optical Co., and President of the Associate Industries of Massachusetts; R. T. Compton of Washington, Secretary of the Economic Security Commission of the National Association of Manufacturers; Robert Leach, Director of Unemployment Benefit Advisors in Washington; Sperry Waterman, Director and General Counsel of the Vermont Unemployment Compensation Commission; and Edward F. Connelly, Legislative Assistant of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and author of "Where Lies Social Security?"

Wired President

Complete Federalization of the Social Security system has been the subject of much concern by New England business and government leaders for some time.

On Nov. 19 the six New England governors wired President Roosevelt opposing the proposal to Federalize unemployment compensation payments, pointing out that their States had administered unemployment compensation satisfactorily, had liberalized their laws in step with the times, and emphasizing the point that the New England States have accumulated considerable trust funds for unemployment compensation payments.

The Directors of the New England Council have asserted that the proposed pooling of State funds would mean that the New England States, with their relatively higher standards would be financing unemployment relief in other areas with varying standards of living and employment.

Our employers, the Council Directors said, whose tax payments maintain these State unemployment reserves, regard them as funds held in trust for their employees, not to be distributed elsewhere or diverted to any other purpose.

President Roosevelt has invited suggestions from the New England Governors to help "solve some of the problems that are giving us concern in the field of employment security."

Gillis Is Defeated in Newburyport

Sharp defeat of former Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis, who sought a fourth term as Newburyport Mayor while serving a jail sentence for criminal libel, and the victory in Gloucester of Donald J. Ross, City Manager advocate, highlighted mayoral elections in seven Massachusetts cities yesterday.

Mayors in Salem, Chicopee and Holyoke won re-election. Chief Executives in Brockton and Gloucester unsuccessfully sought new terms. In the seventh city, Northampton, Mayor Charles J. O'Connor, was not a nominee for a new term.

Brief summaries of the contests, by cities, follow:

Newburyport

"Bossy" Gillis found his jail cell campaign ineffective as he went down to defeat before Mayor-Elect John M. Kelleher, the man he defeated for Mayor in 1937 by 925 votes.

Mayor-Elect Kelleher received 3,859 votes to Mr. Gillis' 2,882, as the former carried every ward of the city with 84 per cent of the voters going to the polls.

Mr. Gillis is serving a nine-months sentence at the Essex County jail farm for criminal libel in his newspaper, "Asbestos."

Edward G. Perkins, President of the City Council, and officeholder for 30 years, was the only one of five Councilors-at-large to be re-elected. The other four elected Councilors-at-Large are young men.

Leading vote getter among the Council candidates was Roy Kerkian, 28, owner of several filling stations, who polled 4,225 votes, the highest total ever given a local office candidate.

The other three victorious candidates were Arthur D. Harrington, 3,475 votes; James A. Cronin, 2,616 votes, and John F. Robinson, 2,543. The ousted Councilors were Edward L. Noyes, William J. Fenters, James Harker, and Albert J. Bateman.

Bradley Fuller, with 2,817 votes, was re-elected to the School Committee. Joseph L. Reardon won the other seat, polling 3,081 votes. Defeated candidates were Charles G. Withers, 2,674 votes, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Foss, 1,812.

Gloucester

Mayor-Elect Ross, who defeated Mayor Sylvester F. Whalen by 549 votes, today announced formation of a committee to study City Manager government with a view toward future establishment of this system in Gloucester.

The 34-year-old Mr. Ross named Alfred Marchant, official in LePage's Glue Company, to head the committee. This group will determine whether the City Manager-Proportional Representation system or City Manager system without proportional representation would be best for the city of fishermen.

Like his Mayoral predecessor, who was seeking a third term, Mr. Ross is the son of a Gloucester fisherman. He served two terms as Alderman. He polled 4,272 votes to Mr. Whalen's 3,723.

Weston U. Friend, former Mayor, and Owen E. Steele won re-election as Aldermen. New members elected are Elia R. Sweet and Dr. Reginald Courant.

The votes in the Aldermanic contest were:

Friend, 4,830; Sweet, 4,818; Steele, 4,654; Dr. Courant, 3,352; Alderman Allan C. Gerring, 2,618; Charles L. Armstrong, 2,441; Arthur J. Grimes(2,438; William E. Dailey, 2,301, and Harold C. Brown, 656.

Re-elected to the School Committee were Miss Natalie D. Clough, 3,958 votes, and Dr. Ralph E. Cunningham, 3,291. Laurence F. Brooks was elected as the third member with 3,319. A recount looms, however, for Dr. Cunningham led Thomas J. Somers by only 18 votes. Votes of other candidates were Harry G. Pew, 2,574; Gardner L. McDonald, 2,422, and Solomon Sandler, 1,287.

Brockton

Representative Joseph H. Downey (D) of Brockton, popular legislator, proved predictions correct when he defeated Mayor Fred D. Rowe, seeking a third term, by a vote of 14,571 to 13,370.

A total of 28,272 of the 34,984 voters went to the polls.

Representative Downey, former City Councilor, is the third member of the 1941-42 Legislature to win a mayoral election this year. The other victors were Representative Vernon C. Newman (R) of Malden and Senator Bernard L. Sullivan (D) of Chelsea in elections held in November.

Salem

Mayor Edward A. Coffey (R) of Salem won a third term over Representative James F. Tobin (D), polling 11,604 votes to Mr. Tobin's 6,397. The Mayor catpured all six wards of the city.

Four Councilors-at-Large won re-election. Francis E. Rafter, who served as one of the attorneys for Daniel H. Coakley during the recent Senate impeachment proceedings, won the fifth Councilor-at-Large seat.

The results were:

Councilor Philip J. Durkin, 10,672 votes; Councilor Stephen W. Francis, 9,855; Councilor Wilfred J. Poitras, 8,596; Councilor William O. Safford, 7,148; Mr. Rafter, 6,674, all elected; Samuel F. Hyland, 5,624; James F. Brawders, 4,401; Clarence A. Hartnett, 3,836; Philip P. Hennessey, 3,313; Arthur A. Sullivan, 3,134, and Kasimir I. Kozakiewicz, 2,557.

Ward Councilors elected were: Ward 1, Adam F. Stefanski, 1,177 votes; Ward 2, John G. Carson, 896; Ward 3, H. Francis Dolan, 1,588; Ward 4, Arthur H. Crosby, 1,066; Ward 5, Philip L. Morency, 4,141, and Ward 6, Arthur T. Ferguson, 1,097.

In the School Committee contests, the Public School Association, organized last March to keep politics out of the schools, won a major victory when the three candidates it indorsed captured the three School Committee seats.

The winners were: Ernest W. April, 9,617 votes; Robert W. Reardon, 8,791, and Daniel I. Daly, 6,198. The defeated candidates were. Henry J. Carr, 5,101 votes, Mrs. Yvonne O'Brien, 3,382; John J. Loring, 2,721; Alfred Pinault, 2,802; Max Moses, 1,817, and Reginald McIntyre, 1,725.

Holyoke

Mayor Henry J. Toepfert, gained a fourth term as he led Edward J. Kelly, leather merchant, by 13,975 votes to 7,583.

City Clerk John F. Sheehan was unopposed for re-election.

The Holyoke voters also elected a City Treasurer, four School Committeemen-at-large, seven ward school Committeemen; 14 Aldermen-at-Large and seven ward Aldermen. The returns on these contests were not completed early today.

Northampton

The failure of Mrs. Julia Hopkins, running as an Independent "sticker" candidate, to receive more than 3 votes was a feature of the mayoral contest won by Walter W. O'Donnell, former Assistant Attorney General, Democrat, by 97 votes over John W. Ewing (R), former Alderman. The vote was 3,830 for Mr. O'Donnell, 3,733 for Mr. Ewing. A recount is expected.

Seven ward Aldermen were elected. They are: Ward 1, John P. Doyle (D); Ward 2, Sullivan L. Ruggie (R); Ward 3, Edmond J. Lantorn, re-elected; Ward 4, Loring W. Jones (R); Ward 5, John D. Adler (D); Ward 6, William S. Ryan (D), unopposed; Ward 7, Lucius A. Bachand (D).

Two recounts already have been taken in the Ward 4 contest. Originally John Nye Young was declared the winner by one vote, 662 to 661. A recount also showed Mr. Young the winner by one vote. A second recount, however, gave Mr. Jones 663 to 660. A third recount has now been asked for by Mr. Young.

Councilors elected were: Ward 1, Joseph F. Chunglo (D), James N. Kennedy (D) and Joseph W. Zaborowski (D) and (R); Ward 2, E. Brooks Emerson (R), Robert M. Jordan (R), and Brewer G. Whitmore (R); Ward 3, Theodore A. Arel (R), Jeremiah E. Lucey (D), and William M. O'Connor (D); Ward 4, John A. Sheehan (R), William S. Hodges (D), and George T. Barks (D); Ward 5, Alfred H. Lepine (D), Gordon J. MacDonald (R), and Roland J. Casey (D); Ward 6, Carl W. Atwes (R), Earl F. Latham (D), and Edward J. Murphy (D); Ward 7, C. Victor Christenson (R), Harry T. Rhodes (R), and Arthur W. Rumminger (R).

School Committee-at-Large positions were won by Dr. Frederick W. Plumber (R), former Superintendent of Schools, and Ralph M. Harlow (R). In the two ward School Committee contests the winners were: Ward 5, J. Raymond Lemon and B. McCarthy; Ward 7, Homer J. Bachand and Raeburn Carlson.

Chicopee

Mayor Leo P. Senecal won a new term over a field of six rivals. Mayor Senecal piled up 9,681 votes. His nearest rival, Joseph Topor, received only 4,123 votes.

Walter J. Trybulski won the City Treasurer contest with 5,256. His nearest contestant was Otis Tronobost, who polled only 2,729 votes.

The Aldermen-at-Large winners were Leander Gagne, Frank H. York, Thomas A. Laramee, John Padykula, and Edward Lysek.

The ward Aldermen winners were: Ward 1, Charles Lemanski, who faces a recount, John R. Dubile being a close second; Ward 2, Thaddeus J. Tyzek; Ward 3, John Rusin; Ward 4, Raymond J. O'Connor; Ward 5, Paul Bigos, with 952, who faces a recount because Joseph Gagnon polled 941 votes; Ward 6, Robert Ormsby, who also may undergo a recount with Thomas Lynch, who received 336 votes; Ward 7, Norman A. Cote; Ward 8, Lionel G. Menard; and Ward 9, Max Schorr.

Raymond H. Bourbeau was elected School Committeeman-at-Large. In Ward 1 Lawrence Kendra won a ward School Committeeman contest, as did Patrick M. Moriarty in Ward 2.

Republicans Make Sweep In Meriden

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 3 (AP)—Mayor Francis R. Danaher, Republican, brother of Senator John A. Danaher, was elected for a third term yesterday by the second largest margin ever accorded a Meriden Chief Executive.

He defeated Harold C. Hall, former Democratic City Tax Collector, by a majority of 3,596 votes. The vote: Danaher 9,795, Hall 6,199.

The Republican sweep gave that party a 19-to-1 margin in the City Council, as well as the two Board of Education posts at stake.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Dec. 3 (AP) —This Tolland County textile center remained Republican today after its biennial municipal election, Raymond E. Hunt, City Clerk for the past 20 years, defeating Clarence J. McCarthy, Democrat, 1,413 votes to 1,003 for Mayor. Republicans won all contested offices.

Two N. H. Cities Elect

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 3 (AP)—Two New Hampshire cities had new Mayors-elect today.

Francis Keefe, Democratic Mayor of Dover in 1933-34, regained the office yesterday by defeating Raymond Peabody, Republican, by approximately 700 votes.

In Rochester, Republican Walter H. Wood defeated Lucien F. Langelier, a Democrat, 2,256 to 1,957. Mr. Wood is an industrial engineer and Mr. Langelier a business man.

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American Troops in Surinam Shows Close Ties With Brazil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—For the first time in its 328 years, Netherlands Guiana welcomed American and Brazilian military aid in a joint defensive move when on the afternoon of Nov. 24 American troops hoisted their flag at Paramaribo in the north and Brazilian troops took precautionary measures across the southern frontier.

This was the culmination of negotiations begun months ago in London between representatives of the exiled Netherlands Government and the United States. One of the problems in the matter was to find a formula that would meet Brazil's wishes, it being an interested party from the fact that it borders on the southern frontier of Guiana. A solution has been worked out, providing for participation by the armed forces of Brazil.

The concerting of Brazilian and American forces is seen here as important not merely as safeguarding the vital bauxite mines, but also from the fact that it shows close co-operation, even in military affairs, between two governments. It also shows that the various Pan-American conferences, such as that of Lima and Havana, really laid foundations and that defensive action could be taken when danger threatened.

Netherlands Guiana, or Surinam, to give it its correct name, with its 50,000 square miles and 150,000 inhabitants, may be destined to play a vital part in the present war should any attempt be made by the Nazi-Fascist Axis powers to gain a foothold on South America or to attack the Panama Canal.

Located on the northern edge of South America, Surinam commands the southern approaches to the Panama Canal as well as trade routes between North and South America. From its borders planes could sweep as far south as Pernambuco and Natal in Brazil and head off any attempt to reach Brazil by plane or ships from Dakar.

Brazilian troops on the southern border will be in a position to watch the wild area north of the Amazon Valley where, it has often been rumored, Japanese have established hidden air bases. It is a key position, this Netherlands territory, and the establishment of military bases there helps to close another gap in the chain of defenses of northeastern South America, the Caribbean and the Panama Canal.

Willkie Asks Relaxing Of Refugee Fund Curbs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Wendell Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, asked the Government Dec. 1 to relax its restrictions on the personal funds of thousands of European refugees now living in the United States.

He presented the appeal as attorney for the refugees, who he said all came from European countries other than Germany and Italy since June 17, 1940.

Foreigners who came to the United States since that date are allowed to use $500 a month for living expenses without formality, but must get special licenses from the Treasury to use any more money. Mr. Willkie asked removal of the $500 limit.

Danger Confronts Japan Whichever Way It Turns

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3 (AP)—Reliable reports said today that Japanese troops were continuing to concentrate in the vicinity of Shanghai, apparently awaiting transports to take them south.

A full division was estimated to have arrived here during the past few days, with other removal movements reported under way as far up the Yangtze River as Hankow.

By Maj. James Ross

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The appeal of Gen. Hideki Tojo for "Asiatic unity" to prevent American and British exploitation may be ascribed to the difficult military situation that confronts the Tokyo administration. Indeed each alternative policy that Japan may decide upon points to a grave national danger.

It is inconceivable that Japan, prepared to fight in Thailand, or Siberia, would go to war with the United States without reinforcing the home garrisons.

Yet any reinforcement must come either from the armies in China, thereby weakening them, or be made up of home-guard elements—about nine additional divisions, which the Japanese resources will permit.

These reinforcements—or any other to assure military success elsewhere—must be drawn from the front between Hankow and Sian—the area between the Yangtse and Yellow Rivers. Can Japan do this without weakening her front-line shell there to such extent that a Chinese flood will roll through?

China Getting Second Wind

China, almost knocked out, has come back again and again, and is slowly getting a second wind. That Japan can maintain a stalemate against the giant, with reduced forces, at the same time launching a major offensive in either Indo-China or in Siberia, does not seem possible.

It is perhaps not surprising that the Premier looks longingly for a possible, if highly improbable, Sino-Japanese bloc against the Western Powers.

The root of the matter lies, of course, in the exercise of sea power, for Japan must of necessity use the sea to concentrate an expeditionary force anywhere on foreign soil. And it must use the sea lanes to maintain that force.

On land, Japan today has a mobilized army estimated at 57 divisions. Population and economic factors indicate that its man power and resources, will be insufficient to raise more than nine additional divisions.

Its army is already expanded from its normal regular force of 38 divisions. In China there were in July 37 divisions spread from the Manchukuoan border to Indo-China, some 2,200 miles as the crow flies, in a country lacking all lateral communciations by which these forces could be manipulated.

In addition, eight to ten divisions were in Manchukuo, but there is probably some balancing of forces with Korea, which at a maximum may have two divisions. The Japanese are probably maintaining a single division on their portion of the island of Sakhalin, which they share with Russia.

In July, Japan was maintaining a maximum of three more divided between Hainan and Formosa, and either four or five in metropolitan Japan.

To make any large change in concentrations means in each case a movement to the sea coast, thence by water to the base of the new theater of operations.

Not an Impossibility

It may be taken for granted that in Indo-China proper today there have been concentrated the elements at that time in Hainan and Formosa, less base garrisons, and at most two of the home divisions—a maximum of five divisions, with corps and Army troops—say 120,000 men.

That this force may be moved up the 350-mile line to Kunming, with the objective of cutting the Burma Road, is not an impossibility, provided the sea lanes remain open to transports and supply vessels plying between the homeland and Hanoi.

By a Staff Artist

Has Japan Enough Troops to Fight U. S.?

How Japan's fighting forces are distributed in their various operations in the Far East.

On the basis of these assumptions it is possible to recapitulate the approximate distribution at present of Japan's limited forces: China Proper, 37 Divisions; Manchukuo, eight Divisions; Korea, two Divisions; Sakhalin, one Division; Hainan and Formusa, one Division; Metropolitan Japan, three Divisions; Indo-China, five Divisions.

It is most probable that were Japan assured of maintenance of the status quo ante, this campaign would be inaugurated. It would be a difficult campaign, over mountainous terrain offering tremendous natural obstacles and—this time—with aerial opposition from the American volunteer forces now organized in this theater of war.

If successful, it would be a stranglehold on China's outside resources, a steppingstone for further exploitation. But if the Nipponese supply line by sea were cut, a disaster to all Japan would result.

Looking to the north, a campaign against Russia depends first upon the amount of resistance the Soviets could put up in this area. Assuming that the Far Eastern Red Banner Army has been milked of 50 per cent of its forces to reinforce the west, we find that Russian elements between Lake Baikal and Vladivostok should amount to at least 10 divisions, plus the Vladivostok garrison.

Counting the Korean elements, Japan could then muster a slightly superior mobile force for a Siberian campaign—12 divisions.

Such odds are not, however, sufficient for any thoughtful general taking the offensive, even assuming again that the sea lanes of supply be not cut.

In any event, from the Axis viewpoint, it would seem that once committed to force of arms, Japan loses its nuisance value. That military leaders in the democracies are well aware of these facts goes without saying.

Church of Norway Struggles for Rights

By Kurt D. Singer

Editor of a booklet, entitled White Book of the Church of Norway, on its persecution by the German occupation forces and the Quisling regime, which is being distributed by the Norwegian Government in exile in London.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A report recently received from Norway offers unmistakable evidence that the opposition of the Norwegian Church to the Nazis is steadily gaining in strength.

The boycott of Nazi-sponsored religious radio services, for example, is proving increasingly effective, and the attitude of Norway's religious organizations proves day after day that the country's Christian population is unchangeably hostile to the present regime.

In fact, the Norwegian Church, together with the prohibited nonsectarian religious organizations, such as the banned Salvation Army, have now become the most important center of resistance to the German Army of Occupation and the Quisling regime.

The population has been helped tremendously by the courageous stand of the Bishops, who, as a result, have been drawing more and more fire from the pro-Nazi authorities.

Decide on Resistance

Only recently, for example, the Pastors' Association of Norway received the following telegram from Church Minister Ragner Skancke, the head of the Government's Church Department:

"Since the matter of the recent Bishop's letter is still under investigation, the (Church) Ministry herewith issues a definite prohibition in regard to all public prayers for the Bishops."

The directors and membership of the Pastors' Association were thereupon called together by their President, and it was agreed that the Government order should not be obeyed.

Executive Secretary Freyling of the Church Department was called before the Association and was asked why the edict was issued. Mr. Freyling was unable to give a really satisfactory answer, but in the course of the ensuing discussion, it soon became apparent that he himself had been so little in favor of the order that he had called on Mr. Skancke twice in one day, and had pleaded with him not to send the telegram off.

Mr. Skancke, however, had remained firm in his decision. Mr. Freyling argued with the Pastors' Association that it would "cause unrest" if the Government order were disobeyed and the prayer for the Bishops was recited in open defiance of the official ban.

Second Communication

The directors of the Association stated that "unrest" already existed, and that it had been caused by others, not by the pastors. On the following day, Mr. Freyling again called on Mr. Skancke, and the result was that the Pastors' Association received a second communication from the Church Department.

It said: "The Department requests that the recent telegram be disregarded as though it had not been sent."

The customary prayer for the Bishops was thereupon read as previously in all Norwegian Churches.

The Germans have become especially uneasy over the courageous opposition of Bishop Berggrav, of Oslo, and they recently considered arresting him. An Oslo lawyer, who had been functioning as liaison man between the Church front and the Germans, was asked what consequences such action would be likely to have.

The attorney answered that on the day following Bishop Berggrav's arrest, not a single Bishop in Norway would perform his duties. When the Germans suggested that the Dean of one of the Cathedrals—presumably Blessing Dahle—could easily be appointed to replace Bishop Berggrav, the lawyer replied that not a single Norwegian Bishop would consecrate a Dean willing to take Bishop Berggrav's post away from him. The matter was then dropped—at least for the time being.

Cares for Prisoners

Bishop Berggrav has become almost a national hero. For months he has been spending his days and nights in the Oslo Police Jail in the Moellergaten, caring for the prisoners there. He is an old-time prison chaplain, and at this critical time wants to remain as close to the political prisoners as possible.

Unlike many of the Norwegian people, he originally favored loyal co-operation with the Germans as the best means of maintaining peace. But after the first few months of the Nazi occupation the actions of Maj. Vidkun Quisling, "puppet" ruler, and Josef Terboven, Reichscommissar, convinced him, one of the most convinced pacificists in Norway, that collaboration could not work. Only then did the Bishop begin to resist the German and Quisling terror in the land.

Major Quisling wanted to organize in Norway a separate, state-controlled Nazi church, under his appointee, Church Minister Skancke. But after the entire Norwegian people declared that although they might be prevented from saying a public prayer for King Haakon and the Government in London, no one could ever force them to enter a Quisling-controlled church, a nationwide church strike was theatened. Major Quisling no longer dared risk a showdown.

Bishop Berggrav declared that "for the Norwegian, only God—never Quisling—can be a leader!" and added that he would gladly suffer for his convictions if the Germans arrested him, just as the German pastor Martin Niemöller was already suffering.

Pastoral Letters Circulated

Thus today in Norway the suppressed pastoral letters of the seven bishops circulate throughout the country side by side with the pamphlets of the V campaign, side by side with underground newspapers, and side by side with illegal chain letters calling for resistance against the Nazis.

Psychologically, Major Quisling committed a blunder when he declared at the recent Race Congress in Frankfurt am Main: "Although Norway had only 10,000 Jews (there were actually only 1,400), these managed to find many ready helpers among the faithful Christians. But religion is outdated, and those Christians who still believe in the Old Testament thereby stamp themselves as tools and creatures of international Jewry."

This statement probably had exactly the opposite effect from that desired: it solidified all the religions in Norway into a single, common front against Hitler and Quisling, and thus indirectly helped both Jews and Christians.

The churches and people of Norway are now welded together into one strong and stable unit, which defies attacks through factional wedges. Political parties everywhere have been dissolved, professional and personal quarrels have been forgotten, and 99 per cent of the Norwegian people have only one great desire: to throw Hitler out of the country, so they can then "take care" of their Quislings in their own way.

Nazi Catechism Issued

Meanwhile a new catechism has been published. Its editor is the National Socialist Church Department secretary, Freyling, and the book bears the title, "Life and Learning: The Teachings of Christianity, with Exercises."

The explanation of the Fourth Commandment has been phrased in this form:

"If Norway is to be made into a good home country for us, we must all be sensitive to our responsibilities. Concern for the nation must go before all other concerns. The well-being of the community must come before the well-being of each individual. Our first duty is to obey the "Führer" and the Government of the State. To resist authority and the State is to resist God's order, and such action will be punished."

Toward the end of the book appears the following paragraph:

"Jesus is like the sun, the great light. Since time immemorial all human beings, including we Norwegians, have considered the sun as the messenger of God. It was in honor of the sun that the sun-cross (the swastika) appeared on the battle shields of the warriors. Today, once again, the ancient symbol of the sun will gather together the Norwegian people for Norway and God."

The book has been recommended to the elementary schools as a text for religious instruction by the Church Department.

Five Men Sentenced For Gem Smuggling

LOS ANGELES, Dec.) (AP)—"You men have been selling your country down the river," said Federal Judge Ben Harrison as he sentenced to two years in prison and fined $5,000 each Elwood L. Keeler and Hyman Howard Goodman, charged with smuggling industrial diamonds to Japan.

Judge Harrison also assessed $5,000 fines against three Japanese, Kichiro Takizawa, George M. Nakauchu and Kenkicpi Takahashi, and sentenced them to serve 5 months each at Terminal Island Jail.

The five were convicted of violating a Presidential order forbidding export of vital defense materials. The Government charged the men knew the diamonds were to be used in Japan in the manufacture of armament.

Georgia Former Warden's Sentence in Balance

TRENTON, Ga., Dec. 3 (AP)—The "sweat box" fatality of a Negro prisoner is going to cost former Warden C. A. Jacobson of the Rising Fawn Prison Camp three years in the penitentiary unless a Dade County court verdict is set aside or modified.

A Superior Court jury convicted Mr. Jacobson yesterday of involuntary manslaughter in the passing of prisoner Lewis Gordon. The former Warden was released on $5,000 bond pending argument on a motion for new trial.

Tokyo Press Charges Britain Plans Invasion of Thailand

TOKYO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Sections of the Tokyo press charged anew today that the British intended to invade Thailand and that the United States was aiding the stfengthening of an anti-Japanese front by delaying the Japanese-American negotiations in Washington.

The newspaper Chugai asserted that reports the Japanese were about to invade Thailand were merely British propaganda.

"There is no doubt of the intention of the British to use this as a pretext to invade Thailand," the newspaper said.

Hochi told its readers that Britain, "as clearly seen from the precedents already furnished in the cases of Syria, Iran and Iraq, now is trying to go ahead from a propaganda offensive of intensified crisis to the next move of taking military action."

At the same time, it said, the United States, "by causing delay in the Japanese-American conversations, is trying tactically meanwhile to lend a hand to the projected strengthening of the ABCD (America, Britain, China and Dutch East Indies) front."

Americans Warned

HONG KONG, Dec. 3 (AP)—The United States Consul General today advised all Americans whose presence here is not essential—particularly women and children—to leave this British Crown Colony as soon as possible.

A similar warning was issued by the Hong Kong Government Monday to all civilians.

The Governor of Hong Kong today gave authority for the removal from this colony of the head office of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, chief financial organ of Britain's vast Far Eastern interests, as a safety measure in view of the sharpening Far Eastern crisis.

Where the bank's new headquarters would be established was not disclosed.

MANILA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Some 450 British evacuees from North China, mostly women and children, sailed from Shanghai Monday aboard the British vessel Anhui, advices reaching here disclosed today.

The Anhui was expected to leave many of the evacuees at Hong Kong for trans-shipment to Australia and continue to India with the others. About half the evacuees are British Indians.

Mexico Exodus

MEXICO, D. F., Dec. 3 (AP)—An exodus of Japanese residents from Mexico was in preparation last night in view of the tense situation in the Pacific and their expressed concern that Mexico might be drawn into any conflict between the United States and Japan.

Japanese Minister Yoshiaki Miura said he had asked his Government to order the liner Tatuta Maru, en route from Yokohama to Los Angeles, to call at the Mexican West Coast port of Manzanillo to embark Japanese anxious to return home.

Approximately 40 Mexico City businessmen, some with families, have notified the Legation they desire to arrange transportation at once, Mr. Miura asserted.

Thailand Tense

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 3 (AP)—Reports of warlike preparations on all sides of Thailand caused deepening anxiety here today, but arrangements for further increased trade with Japan were authoritatively reported to have been made.

Financial circles said Japan was shipping more gold to Bangkok and had obtained another 10,000,000 bahts (about $3,500,000) for purchases here.

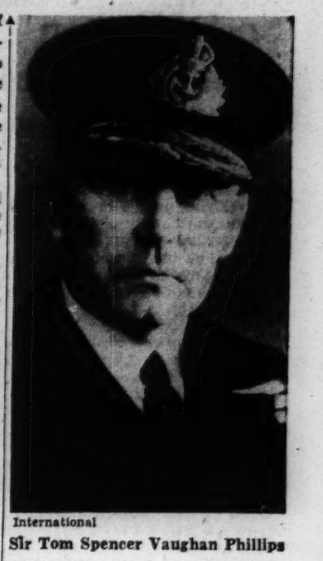
Officials expressed surprise and mystification concerning a statement circulated in Bangkok by the Japanese news agency (presumably Domei) that "even a Japanese attack on Thailand is not expected to lead to war between Japan and the United States."

Dispatches telling of military and naval moves by the powers opposed to further Japanese expansion, in Malaya, Burma, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Hong Kong increased tension here. Nevertheless, informed persons expressed belief that the period of suspense would continue for some time before definite developments.

Manchukuo Protest

HSINKING, Manchukuo, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Manchukuo Government protested today to the Soviet Consulate General in Harbin against the alleged violation of Manchukuo's Eastern border by five armed Russian soldiers yesterday.

Japanese guards were reported to have killed two of the Russians.



International

Sir Tom Spencer Vaughan Phillips

Who has taken over command of the British Far Eastern Fleet with the rank of Admiral. He replaces Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, who is being recalled to Britain to take over other duties.

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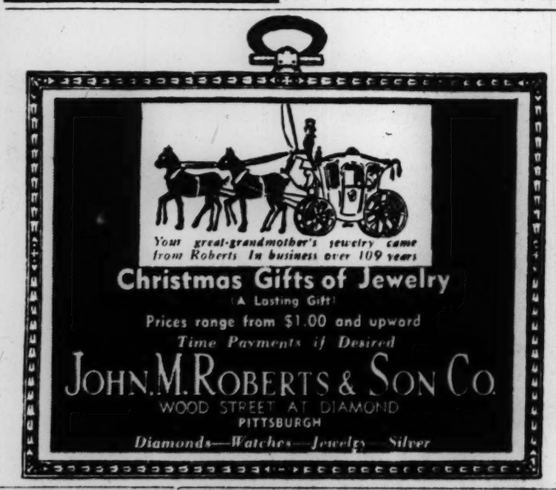
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British Form New Line For Showdown in Libya

WITH ADVANCED BRITISH FORCES IN CIRENAICA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Withdrawing from various scattered positions, British forces late yesterday had established themselves along a solid line, marking a definite turning point in this fantastic campaign.

Rather than continue wholesale guerrilla fighting in which positions changed so rapidly it was scarcely possible to tell the enemy from their own formations, the British decided that a better way to whittle down Gen. Erwin Rommel's strength was to fight from a strong line.

The El Gubi line is offensive, rather than defensive. As soon as it was formed, tank units in front of it began sallies against the enemy. Various infantry units, wearied by over a week of fighting, retired behind it for rest which now can be obtained in security.

Reformation also was necessitated by the German armored counter-attack northeast of the Tobruk corridor, which closed that avenue for the time being and resulted in Axis capture of Rezegh.

Forces holding the corridor either retired to the El Gubi line or toward Tobruk, which still stands as strong as ever and holds much of the land taken beyond the perimeter.

General Rommel's 15th Division in the Rezegh area also made gains in the past 24 hours as it fought with unabated ferocity despite diminished strength.

Germans Concentrated

One British disadvantage has been that the Germans have been concentrated while British forces have been spread over a wide expanse. The Germans also appear to have had vastly greater stores than the British counted on.

The British had the situation in hand, retiring under cover of night, and the Germans did not pursue nor attack by air. In the morning the new line was formed with every unit in its place.

Much captured German material, including foodstuffs, which were excellent since the Germans were eating well in the desert, trucks, automobiles, and telegraphic apparatus was carried back to the El Gubi line.

It was curious to see British soldiers driving vehicles bearing Afrika Corps insignia—a swastika imposed on a palm tree. Prisoners also were moved and placed in wire cages in the desert behind the line awaiting transport into Egypt.

The distance of the withdrawal in some cases was as great as 20 miles.

"But this means little in this kind of war," a high officer said. "It's just as though the fleet moved back 20 miles during the night in a naval battle to have a better place to fight from."

The move permits General Rommel to take the remains of his Afrika corps westward if he decides to do so. It is believed more likely, however, that he will remain and fight it out.

Local Skirmishes

Meanwhile action today for the most part, a communiqué indicated, consisted mostly of patrols and localized skirmishes.

The British Command disclosed, however, that the Axis powers were attempting to supply their advanced forces near the Egyptian-Libyan frontier by sea.

British warships yesterday, however, fell on another Libya-bound Italian convoy in the Mediterranean and sank the 1,628-ton destroyer Alvise da Mosto, the 6,500-ton tanker Mantovani, and the 1,976-ton supply ship Adriatico, the Admiralty announced.

Seven thousand prisoners captured in Libya during the recent heavy fighting arrived in Egypt, a communiqué declared. It said that among the captives was a senior staff officer of the German African Army.

Italians Hold Bardia

[A London source said Bardia is in Italian hands.

British sources in Cairo said Bardia had been found to be abandoned by Axis military forces early in the campaign but both Rome and Berlin denied this.

New Zealanders by-passed Bardia in moving west from the Egyptian frontier, the London authority said, and "it was subsequently established that the city was occupied by Italians."

A German military spokesman in Berlin declared that a New Zealand division had been encircled and knocked completely out of action in Libya, with its members captured or killed.]

Africa Called Key

OTTAWA, Dec. 3 (CP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it was announced at Free French Headquarters here today, has declared that the Battle of Africa "will be long and hard" but that it is "now the most important phase of the war."

"The Germans will throw everything they have into the struggle," said the Free French leader in London during an interview which was forwarded to Canadian headquarters. "They know that if they lost Africa the continent of Europe is wide open to attack by the Allies."

The Free French leader expressed the opinion that Africa, for the Germans, is the keystone in their plans to dominate South America.

"Africa is a natural bombing base against Europe," the General said. "If the Allies can win Africa and gain definite superiority in aircraft, opportunities for successful invasion of the continent will be immense."

Americas Condemn Nazi War Methods

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 3 (AP)—Foreign Minister Juan Rossetti announces that the Governments of all the 20 other American Republics have indorsed Chile's proposal for a joint declaration urging humanization of war, and condemning execution of hostages in Nazi-occupied Europe.

In replying to Chile's memorandum of Nov. 25, the Foreign Minister said, only Ecuador suggested modifications, and these were of a minor technical nature.

The text was not made public pending an agreement for simultaneous release in the capitals of the 21 American republics. The document also was expected to condemn bombing of open cities.

British Home Guards Take Artillery Posts

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The War Office disclosed yesterday that Britain's part-time soldiers—the Home Guards—have been manning some of the coast artillery, and may take over a big role in antiaircraft batteries.

An announcement said more Home Guards were needed for shore defenses to "free regular gunners to go overseas."

Nazi Air Power Weakened by Seven-Front Division

Added to this factor are the losses of aircraft in European attacks and African drives.

Unspectacularly, the war in the air is undergoing basic and significant changes.

The Monitor's military correspondent in London today discloses some new aspects of the problems which the Germans are facing.

British aerial superiority in Africa was analyzed yesterday by Edmund Stevens, special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, formerly accredited to the British Middle East Command.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 3—Fighting on seven fronts, with forces too widely distributed to permit decisive concentration of strength on any one front at present, the German Luftwaffe, according to authoritative circles here, may ultimately be swamped by the rising tide of British and American production of aircraft and airmen.

Strategically the various Luftwaffe dispositions are being placed in increasingly disadvantageous situations. Four out of the Nazis' five main air fleets are reported as being tethered in Russia—under Col. Gen. Alfred Keller before Leningrad, under Field Marshal Albert Lesselring, behind Smolensk, under Col. Gen. Alexander Loehr in the Ukraine, under Col. Gen. Hans Stumpf in Finland and Northern Norway.

The fifth, under Field Marshal Hugo Sperrle in Western Europe lacks either the ability or the inclination, or both, to assume a bomber offensive against Britain.

Fighters Kept on Defensive

Its fighter strength—said to amount to half the Luftwaffe's interceptor resources—is kept busily on the defensive by British fighter sweeps in daylight and by British bomber attacks, usually at night, sometimes during the day.

In addition one German air corps is taking a heavy punishment in the Western Desert, that is the Afrika Corps under Lieut. Gen. Fritz von Bülow—and another corps under Lieut. Gen. Wilhelm Speidel is named as policing the Balkans.

Maintaining these diffused forces at strength from Axis-controlled supply depots and factories in the face of persistent bombardment is an undertaking of such magnitude that the Nazis now seem deprived of a clearly dominating initiative on any of the seven fronts where their scattered dispositions are operating with diminishing ratio of superiority, or none at all.

Engaged on Seven Fronts

These fronts are:

1. Over the coastal areas of occupied countries in Western Europe and Germany itself, where the Luftwaffe's role is now almost entirely defensive.

2. Over the Atlantic, where the position is strikingly improved to Britain's advantage as reduced shipping losses show.

3. Over the North sea and the English Channel where Nazi airmen are continually frustrated in attacks on vessels by Britain's augmented sky and sea patrols.

4. In the Mideast, where Britain's offensive in Libya has shown that the Empire possesses there numerical as well as operational superiority at the present time.

5. At the Leningrad front, where German air attacks on the city have sensibly diminished, and the Soviet Air Force's assaults increased with the assistance of British planes now operating in Russia.

6. At the Moscow front, where highly effective antiaircraft artillery and fighter defenses have successfully broken the force of Nazi attacks. In southern areas of Russia, where the Germans are now being either forced back or effectively barred from their announced objectives.

Surmise on Production

While stretched out in this way, the Luftwaffe clearly stands in need of respite, but has little prospect of getting one. Yet, it is realized here that though the Nazis' air commitments are known, Nazi power to carry them out is not.

Since all production figures of belligerent countries are strictly secret, there is inevitably a considerable element of surmise about an assessment of the relative German and British air strength, actual and prospective.

First-line planes of both countries are estimated to be in the region of 5,000, which at least checks up with Prime Minister Churchill's statement that the RAF is now "at least equal in size and numbers" to the Luftwaffe.

Estimates of Air Strength

Taking the British situation first, we are told that at the end of the World War the strength of the Royal Flying Corps had been raised from 180 planes in 1914 to 22,000 in 1918.

By February, 1934, this number had fallen to a peacetime establishment of 850, and after that came successive expansion schemes.

According to J. M. Spaight in his book "The Sky's the Limit," these were to take Britain's first-line aircraft up to 2,700, then to 3,360 and finally up to 3,550.

Since then no details of Britain's air strength have been made public, but it is believed that when the war started on Sept. 3, 1939, the RAF and the fleet air arm had between them about 3,000 first-line machines and that there has been an accession of at least 1,500 over and above the number needed to make good a total loss of nearly 4,000 planes.

To support this contention it is pointed out that such increase represents a production of just under 220 first-line planes a month, or 50 a week.

This would demand a total production power in the British Empire and the United States combined of the equivalent to 10 factories capable of turning out five operational aircraft a week.

The actual British contribution is not divulged, but a rough line on possibilities is hinted at by a disclosure at Washington that in America where the air industry is only just getting into war stride, 3,619 complete craft and 5,231 engines were exported in the first eight months of the current year.

This represents an average of just over 450 planes a month, or 112 a week.

If the 1918 ratio of first-line machines to nonoperational machines were preserved—3,500 to 22,000—America's first-line supply would be about one in six of planes exported, or slightly more than 600. This would leave some 4,900 to be accounted for by American production before and since that period, and by British production right through the war to date. To this should be added six times that number of second-line craft—in other words 34,300 planes all told, or an average of 1,320 a month, representing about 330 a week.

The feasibility of such performance can be adduced from a statement by the President of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation in the United States that the American aircraft industry at this early stage of its wartime acceleration is actually rolling out 2,000 fighter planes a month apart from its production of bombers.

Production in Germany

The German production figure has been persistently estimated at 1,500 first-line aircraft a month, together with about 1,000 second-line machines, but the Nazis have had to make good for far heavier losses than the British.

Disregarding unknown German nonoperational casualties, as we have done to those of the British, and accepting Russian claims as accurate, it is figured that the Nazis' conquests since the invasion of Poland cost them around 16,000 planes.

Itemized in round figures, their casualties have been put at 500 in Poland, 2,500 in the Low Countries and battle of France, 6,000 over and around these islands, before, during, and since the Battle of Britain, 2,000 over Greece, Yugoslavia, Libya and Crete, and 9,000 over Russia.

This represents a grand total of 20,000, which the Germans could have made up on the basis of estimated production figures of 1,500 a month, leaving them at the first-line strength with which they started the war.

Figures on Present Strength

What that number actually was isn't known, but at the time the battle of Britain started, there was belief in informed quarters that it was roughly 7,000 front-line machines.

As subsequently revealed limitations of the Luftwaffe led to this being considered an exaggerated estimate, it would seem that the 5,000 suggested by the lines of reasoning followed in the preceding paragraphs may not be so very wide of the mark as an assessment of present Nazi air strength.

It would support Mr. Churchill's sensational statement that parity had been passed as result of the democracies' production, the Empire's relatively small casualties, and the Germans' heavy losses.

More important than the Nazis' present air strength, however, is their production power as augmented by the output from factories in the occupied countries.

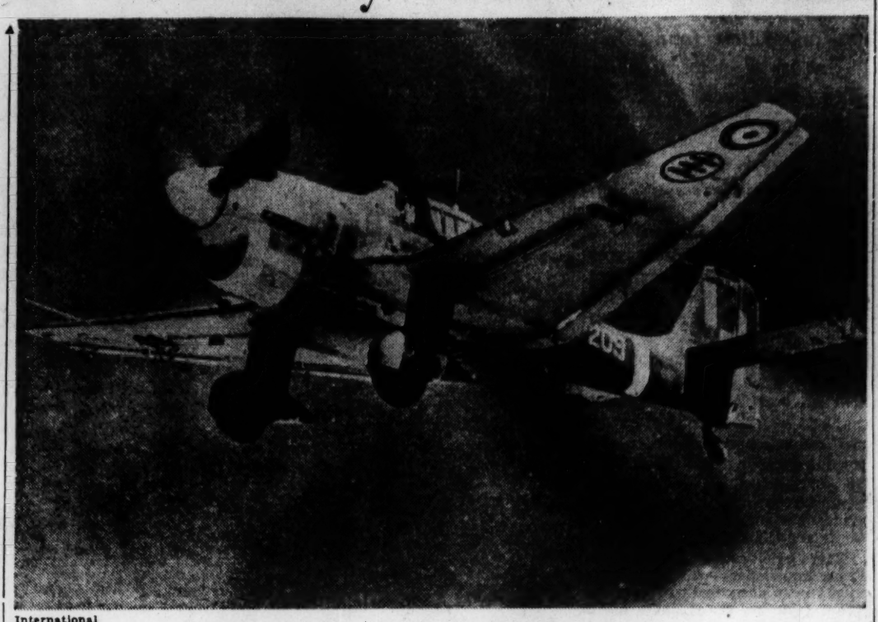
No reliable estimate has been obtainable here, but perhaps Wendell Willkie had one when he said in a broadcast recently that the factories of the United States and Great Britain are already outproducing the Nazis and all nations under their control, and that within one year they will be turning out three times as much.

Training of Air Men

Closely linked with future plane production is the question of training airmen in adequate numbers, this being taken care of so far as the Allies are concerned by the vast Empire training scheme which is already declared officially to be months ahead of schedule and to have grown far beyond its original bounds.

"I am not going to say what training figures are," said Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner to Canada, on his return from the Dominion recently, "but its terrific dash is far ahead of anything the Germans have a known ability to do in the same line."

To sum up the situation the roles of the offensive Luftwaffe and the defensive RAF are regarded today as headed for a transposition. The British believe the pressure they will bring to bear must prove decisively cumulative, but they are taking nothing for granted and plans both offensive and defensive are based on safety first supposition that the Luftwaffe will never give in until it is absolutely grounded.



International

Nazis Hoist by Own Petard—British Fly Stukas

Can you imagine that? Fact, nevertheless. Seems Hitler presented Mussolini with a squadron of Stuka dive bombers and the squadron promptly ran out of gas just as it was flying over British-held territory in the Middle East; and, quite naturally, it being impossible to scuttle an airplane without unpleasant consequences to the skipper and his crew, the Stukas fell right into the hands of the British and they have been flying some of them ever since, Italian insignia and all. Wonder what the Luftwaffe thinks when it sees a German plane with the Italian insignia being flown by the RAF?

Two Ships a Day By Mid '42 Predicted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—With the immediate goal of one merchant ship a day at hand, the Maritime Commission predicted today its ultimate objective of two ships a day would be reached by the middle of 1942.

Production of two ships a day, the Commission said, would be continued "until the emergency need is met."

Launchings will reach a one-a-day rate for the first time this month, with 30 vessels scheduled to slide down the shipways. The Commission expects 39 launchings in January, with 40 scheduled tentatively for February.

The Commission's over-all construction program calls for the completion by the end of 1943 of more than 1,200 ships of approximately 13,500,000 deadweight tons.

Twenty-five of the 30 ships on this month's launching schedule are emergency freighters, officially called "Liberty ships." Designed for mass production and lacking many of the refinements of the vessels in the Commission's long-range construction program, the Liberty Ships are of about 10,000 deadweight tons each. Four other cargo vessels and a tanker also will be launched.

Moscow's Defense Supported By Winter's 'Snow Brigades'

By Kirke L. Simpson
Wide World News Service

On the Russian front winter is marshaling its ice and snow brigades to aid Moscow's defenders.

Red Army reports tell of a German repulse in the Tula area, southeast of Moscow, with Nazi invaders ousted from numerous villages and retreating through heavy snow, drifting before a biting wind. Two hundred miles and more to the north the Upper Volga and its tributaries are already ice bound, yet not deeply enough frozen to carry the weight of Nazi tanks, heavy guns, and motor transport.

Heavy snowfalls are due soon all the way from the northern rim of the Ukraine battle front to Leningrad. Should the reported drifting fall just southward of Moscow herald the onset of a typical mid-December snow deluge in that area, Nazi hopes of early encirclement or capture of the Soviet Capital must drop to a new low.

Clear, cold weather with zero or subzero temperatures to bind streams, roads, and fields in an ice armor across which lumbering war chariots could rove at will would now suit the Nazi war book. Deep and drifting snows, on the contrary, would more certainly impede German attackers and bog down all the processes or mechanized warfare than did the early rains and mud which helped defeat the first Nazi surges to invest Moscow.

The Russians have relied heavily on normal snowfalls in the Moscow area, about mid-December, to halt the invaders short of their objectives. First intimations that their hopes may be realized even sooner than that this year are discernible in rising Russian optimism as to the Moscow situation.

There is another factor tending to lessen German pressure in the Moscow battle, however. The Russian counter offensive on the Don front, which appears to have forced the Nazis back 40 miles and more from the Rostov gateway to the Caucasus, calls for a prompt German reaction, for reasons of prestige alone.

The Rostov retreat looks like the worst German defeat of the whole war. It could result in disastrous smashing of the whole Nazi right wing on the Russian mainland. A German retreat to the Mariupol front, 100 miles west of Rostov, to await reinforcements, seems indicated.

Transfer of heavy forces from the all but stalemated Moscow front southward would be a logical German move.

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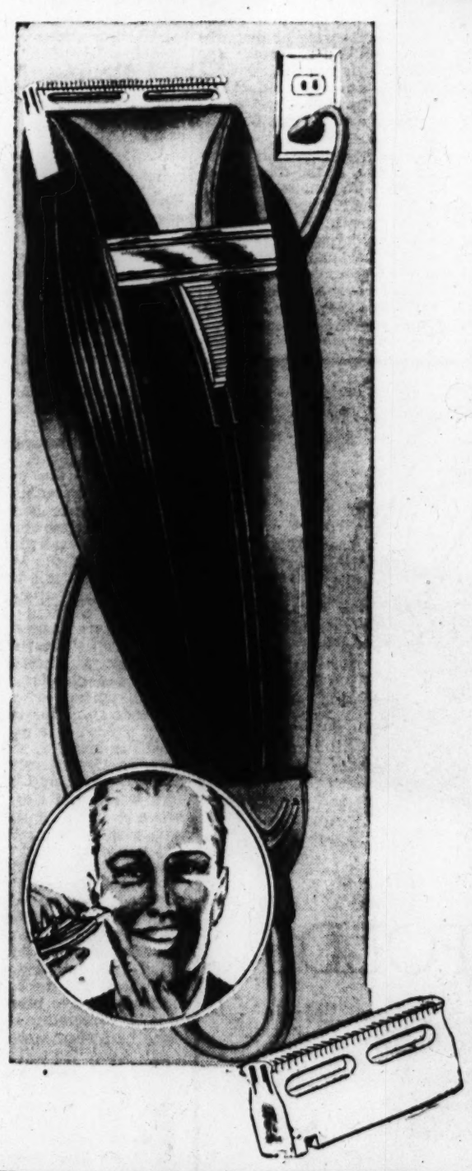

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TOILETRIES—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Indiana and Illinois at Top In Livestock, Share Corn 'King'

CHICAGO, Dec. 3 (AP)—Indiana and Illinois, neighbors in the agricultural heart of America, monopolized the most coveted prizes of the forty-second International Livestock Exposition yesterday.

Indiana produced the grand champion steer, Illinois the grand champion hog, and they shared the throne of corn "king."

Before an enthusiastic throng of cattlemen, 4-H club youngsters and urban novices the chief steer judge, W. L. Carlyle of Calgary, Alberta, slapped the flank of "Loyal Alumnus 4th," a 983-pound Aberdeen-Angus fitted by Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., to designate it the finest steer on the continent.

The decision snapped a three-year string of steer victories by boy and girl showmen who since 1938 had kept the purple ribbon away from adult competitors.

A youngster came close again, however, for "T-O Again," a Hereford owned by T. Richard Lacy, Kansas, Ill., won the Reserve Grand Championship or runner-up spot, having moved along in senior competition since winning the junior steer title Saturday.

Lisle Farms, Lisle, Ill., won the hog title with a 220-pound Chester White, adjudged Grand Champion Barrow of the Exposition in a contest in which, for the first time, all three finalists were of the same breed, but of different weights.

Grain judges who for several days had commented on the closeness of the corn competition wound up in the unprecedented situation of being unable to agree as between the final two samples.

Consequently for the first time in exposition history they named twin Corn Kings—Floyd Hiner, of Lewisville, Ind., showing Yellow Dent from Region 8, designated "Second 844-D," a single-cross hybrid, and E. W. Doubet, of Hanna City, Ill., showing Yellow Dent from Region 3, a double-cross hybrid.

Each will hold the trophy for six months. Indiana growers had held the corn king title since 1933.

The corn "prince" title for junior growers went to Everett Smiley, Milford, Ill., 4-H boy, and the runner-up award to Hubert Meyer, Greensburg, Ind.

"Kenfleur's Jay Farceur" was adjudged Belgian Grand Champion stallion. The Percheron Grand Champion stallion was shown by Frank C. Rathje of Palatine, Ill. His entry, "Silver Dawn Koncarno," also was adjudged Percheron Champion American bred stallion. The Percheron Grand Champion mare, "Nerva," was exhibited by Fairholme Farms, Lewisville, Ind.

"Lynnwood Verna," the entry of Lynnwood Farm, Carmel, Ind., was named Percheron Champion American bred mare.

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Antiques: Oldest Windsor Chairs in World?

One specimen found in British almshouse said to date back to 14th century.

By J. D. U. Ward
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Though American collectors generally prefer Windsor types made in their country, they agree with the assumption that the Windsor chair idea of construction originated in England.

The addition of a stick-supported back to a stool with a solid-wooden seat seems to require neither an advanced state of civilization nor much knowledge of furniture making. Yet the fact remains that no expert ever has ventured to say of any known Windsor chair, that it was certainly made before the year 1700.

There exists one chair—only one to my knowledge—which has commonly been described as "probably about 1670" on the strength of its barley-sugar turning and a crown (thought to be in honor of the Restoration) in the crest rail. There are also many crude prototypes—usually large, heavy, and three-legged, which might have been made in 1650, but might equally well have been made for farmhouse use in 1750.

However, this summer I visited the Hospital of St. Cross at Winchester, the former capital of England. Having partaken of the traditional traveler's dole, which is given free according to the ancient custom of this well-endowed foundation. I was viewing the dining hall when the brother-guide in attendance made a casual observation that startled me.

"You see these three chairs?" he said, indicating three primitive stick-constructed objects. "The center one is the Senior Brother's, this one was Cardinal Beaufort's, and that one was William of Wykeham's."

Now Cardinal Beaufort was Bishop of Winchester from 1404 to 1447, and William of Wykeham held the same see from 1366 to 1404. It was not surprising that each chair had stretched across it a wire to prevent visitors from testing how it felt to occupy the seats of the mighty, departed long since.

I made some inquiries of the Master of the Hospital or, to give the full proud title, the Master of the Almshouses of Noble Poverty. There was, he said, no positive record or documentary evidence that the two chairs had been used by their attributed owners, but for generations they had been preserved and pointed out as being the chairs of Cardinal Beaufort and William of Wykeham, both of whom, while Bishops of Winchester, had been associated with large reforms in the Hospital of St. Cross.

Chairs Have Earmarks Of Extreme Antiquity

These chairs carry no date, and there seems to be no means whatever of either proving or disproving the claim that is made for them. Crudity is not necessarily a sign of age; but very old chairs are likely to be crude, and crude these chairs are. A possible objection that such extremely primitive objects would not have been used by princes of the Church can be answered immediately.

Even into the 1700s, chairs of any kind were rare in England. Most people sat on forms or stools and the word "chairman" survives to this day as a reminder of times when there never was more than one chair in a room, and that to be occupied by the master or president. It is also worth nothing, though it is not necessarily significant, that while most rough and simple prototypes of the Windsor chair are three-legged, these two chairs have four legs each, and are, therefore, more stable.

Whether or not these chairs do date from the fourteenth century, their primitive character explains why scarcely any lighter prototypes of Windsor chairs have survived. Except by accident or because of special personal or historic associations no one (before an interest in antique furniture had developed) would have preserved such elementary chairs after superior types became common. Such pieces would have been discarded, sent to the kitchen, and thence to the firewood heap.

But here, scarcely noticed in the weak light of the ancient dining hall of the most beautiful and famous almshouses in Britain, these two veterans survive. They now seem humble enough to look upon and, as admitted, there can be no absolute assurance that they are what they are said to be. I have made a special study of Windsor chairs and their origins and never have seen any which seemed to be older than these—perhaps the oldest Windsor chairs in the world.

© J. D. U. Ward

Fertile Ground for Antique Hunter

Upper: Near the city of Winchester, England, stands the hospital of St. Cross, an almshouse founded by the Bishop of Winchester in 1136 and distinguished as a well-preserved example of late Norman architecture. Lower: Among the guarded treasures of the almshouse are three chairs of the type now called Windsor. The one at left is known as William of Wykeham's (Bishop 1366-1404); at center is the Senior Brother's; at right, Cardinal Beaufort's (Bishop 1404-1447).

Boston Notes

Most of us, if we are interested in the antique, see more artistry in handmade objects than in machine-made. We look with kind regard at the old clock whose wooden cogs long since have ceased to function properly, and deprecate electric ones which we consult when we prepare to catch the morning train.

Such feeling is particularly strong among pewter collectors, who pay high prices for battered seventeenth century pieces of pewter and scorn, or at least pretend to, ware made of britannia in the early 1800s. It is true that much britannia has been used in articles of ugly shapes, but some of it is delightful. The fault is neither with the metal nor the method of manufacture. Britannia's misfortune is that much of it was produced at a time when popular taste was at a low ebb.

Members of the Pewter Collectors' Club had this brought forcefully to their attention at their November meeting in Taunton, Mass., where their first visit was to the shop of Lester H. Vaughan. He made a graceful bowl, first spinning a circular sheet of britannia against a small woden chuck to form the base, then another against a larger one to produce the basin. A veteran assistant, Mr. Hodges, soldered the two parts together, and in a few minutes a graceful footed bowl was created. It is true that a machine was used to whirl the flat sheet, but it was an artist who designed the two chucks and made the hand tools, and two skilled craftsmen produced the final shape.

In the good old days of "handmade" pewter, a workman would have heated two bronze or gunmetal molds, poured molten metal into them, and the solidified products would have been skimmed on a lathe to remove blemishes—the same sort of a machine that was used in forming britannia later on. Molds were used from generation to generation. Fortunately most of them were well designed in the first instance, but the artificer had no control over the shapes.

But, as Mr. Vaughan showed, the spinner working a lathe has great freedom. If the chuck form is not satisfactory, it is a matter of moments to turn it to a better shape. If the design is radically wrong, a new chuck is quickly and cheaply made. Expensive metal molds delayed changes and prohibited individual artistic expression.

The spinner has another advantage: it is not necessary for him to press his metal against the whole surface of the form. As Mr. Vaughan pressed the steel hand tool against the flat sheet of metal, he brought it against the chuck through a series of stages. This was primarily to insure a flowage which would keep the metal at a uniform thickness as it changed shape. In so doing, he can, by failing to press the metal into absolute contact with the chuck, produce either subtle or considerable changes from the intended design.

In fact, it was pointed out that with a simple cylindrical chuck, a multitude of shapes may be produced. In spinning, therefore, the craftsman is limited only by his native artistic sense, or by those who order him to produce absolute copies. Some modern pewterers have taken advantage of this fact to make pieces of high artistic merit. It is unfortunate for present reputation of the ware that the workmen of the early britannia period were more interested in quantity than in quality.

It should be emphasized that britannia metal is actually the highest quality of pewter, such as was used for making the finest plates before the name was ever heard. The term britannia appears to have been devised by pewterers when the public had begun to turn away from things called pewter, and the trade sought to hold favor by offering its products under a new name. Unfortunately, as already mentioned, this coincided with a deplorable decadence in taste, a stigma that deprives the metal itself of the regard that it deserves.

Leaving Mr. Vaughan's, the Club went to the home of the Rev. John P. Garfield, where Mrs. Clinton Dorr presided. Mrs. Garfield introduced the subject of pewter and britannia making in Taunton by a paper on the eighteenth century pewterers. Thomas Danforth, son of a Harvard graduate, started here the pewtering business that his descendants and the workmen trained in their shops carried all along the Atlantic seaboard, and as far west as Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Garfield has been no more fortunate than the rest of us in locating a piece marked by this first Thomas, but she has learned many interesting facts about his residence in Taunton, which is commemorated by the name of Danforth Street. This leads to Britannia Street, thus transferring us from the old metal to the new.

The Rev. Mr. Garfield told of production of britannia ware from the time Isaac Babbitt started the firm of Babbitt & Crossman in 1824 until their ultimate successors, Reed & Barton, gave up making the outmoded metal, when electroplating with silver was introduced. Both these papers contained much new and informative material.

P. E. R.

Karolik Collection Featured in Article

Leading position in Antiques Magazine of December is given to a liberally illustrated article on the new Karolik Collection at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Written by William Germain Dooley of the Museum staff, it treats of this munificent gift, unique in character, with intimate knowledge and keen appreciation. Toys of a "philosophical" character—magic lanterns, kaleidoscopes, zoetropes and the like—the last being a hint of present moving pictures, are described by G. L. Freeman, as Christmas gifts of our grandfathers. Florence Thompson Howe writes about the career of Asher Benjamin (1773-1845), famous New England architect and author of books on the subject. Labor difficulties leading to the closing of the Boston and Sandwich glass factory, in 1888, are seen in the light of documented facts, as Mabel M. Swan records results of her research in contemporary newspaper files. These clear away some uncertainties in various accounts and may correct some errors. Chinese mirror pictures and "Fishing Lady" embroideries are the subjects of two other articles.

Industry Studies Problems Now Facing Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Among the chief problems facing the thousands of manufacturers here today for the formal sessions of the forty-sixth Annual Congress of American Industry, sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, which begin tomorrow, are government labor policies, price control, priorities and the plight of the small nondefense manufacturers. Meanwhile, the preliminary closed meetings of the National Industrial Council of the N. A. M. are being concluded at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

Admiral C. W. Fisher, director of the division of contract distribution of the United States Navy, and Maj. J. B. Medaris, of the United States Army Ordnance Department, described today the efforts of the Army and Navy to spread defense contracts to small contractors.

Major Medaris said the Army had adopted policies which would necessitate a wider distribution of contracts. Wherever the expense of preparing an item for production is sufficiently low, he said, the contracts were being broken down to as small orders as possible.

The Major said the Army also was placing contracts f. o. b., putting all on an equal footing to avoid interference due to geographical position; was distributing contracts on a geographical basis and placing drastic restrictions on expansion of tooling facilities unless no other company exists that can produce the needed material, and was aiding one-industry towns by finding them items that would fit into the industries of those municipalities.

Admiral Fisher said that Navy contracts were going out "about as fast as Congress appropriates money for them," adding that there were more people who wanted and could make the material than there were contracts in many cases. The attitude of the prime contractors, Admiral Fisher continued, is "markedly changing" from "general unwillingness to subcontract to a decided willingness."

After the war, the Admiral predicted, the demand of the Army and Navy for precision products would result in finer mechanical work in industry and open up wider fields of opportunity. There was a trend toward standardization of war materials, he said, but not where this would interfere with the high quality of American war machines and ammunition.

Two 4-H Prize Winners Typify Farm Youth's Vision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 3—There are a lot of honors passed out at the International Live Stock Show and a good share of them are captured by the young farmers of the nation. In fact, the boys and girls give their parents keen competition when it comes to blue ribbons awarded for prize cattle, scientific farming methods, choice grain and cotton, and feeding and breeding experiments.

The fact that the boys and girls often go home with most of the top prizes of the show is due in a large measure to their training under the 4-H Club program. A boy from Illinois and a Mississippi girl, grand champions themselves and this year's winners of the 4-H achievement award, typify what farm youth everywhere can and is doing in turning time to good and profitable account.

In recognition of their accomplishments on the farm and in the home each is being presented with a silver trophy in the name of the President of the United States and a $300 college scholarship. Presentations will be made at the annual 4-H club banquet tonight.

Beth Gill, who lives on a 400-acre farm in De Soto County, Mississippi, was selected as the outstanding 4-H girl of the year. She comes from a real 4-H home in which every member of the family except the youngest children are active in club work. She herself has been in it for eight years. During that time she raised and cared for 2,077 fowls and sold 6,254 dozen eggs, canned 1,799 quarts of goods, and tilled a two-acre garden.

She made 111 new garments for her wardrobe and remodeled 59 old ones. Her business reports show the value of products sold as $1,911.72 and the value of products used at home or canned as $1,390.44.

With all her farming and kitchen activities she found time to refinish some of the family antiques, to paper, paint and improve 14 rooms in the home, and help build a family badminton and tennis court. At the same time, she was active in Sunday school, church, and civic and community organizations. She is now attending Mississippi State College for Women.

Orlo Ruppert of Christian County, Ill., has a farm record that many experienced farmers might find difficult to equal. He has been a 4-H club member for seven years.

Heads Democratic Club

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Thomas C. Meeks was re-elected President of the National Democratic Club last night, defeating Robert Daru by a vote of 311 to 49 in the Club's first presidential contest since 1926.

130 Writers Represented in Exhibition Of Tacoma's Literary Output for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Arranged on special tables for the sake of emphasis, there may be seen in the Central Building of the Tacoma Library, the year's literary production of this county and neighboring territories.

One hundred and thirty persons in all, have, during the year now closing, produced books, booklets and pamphlets, besides a very large number of articles and stories in periodicals.

Among these are "Pig Fish," an allegorical tale by S. L. Harper; Elementary and Junior High School Mathematics" by George A. Burlingame; and Alicenia Gookins of Stewart Junior High School;" "The Agrarian Movement in North Dakota, by Paul R. Fossum of the College of Puget Sound, and a "History of the State of Washington" by Lancaster Pollard, a new member of the Washington State Historical Society's staff.

Eight Tacoma writers contributed to the State Historical Society's "Building of a State." They were J. W. Bixel, on music; E. H. Butler, a travelogue of 1889; Minot Davis on lumbering; Henry Foss on transportation; W. L. McCormick, on the Oregon Trail Memorial Association; Charlotte Shackleford, on donation land claims; and E. T. Short on Social Service.

Undoubtedly the greatest financial success in writing this year was that of Ralph Wood Hunter, who edits the Agenda. He has written a radio series, "Highway Night Express."

Most prolific were Tacoma Poets. Among those particularly recognized during the year were Ralph Chaplin, whose poem, "Mourn not the Dead" in the Viking Book of Poetry is included for a third time in a standard anthology and is indexed in "Granger's Index to Poetry."

Kathleen Fox's religious poem "Turn Back" was awarded second place in a contest by American Poetry magazine.

In addition dozens of other literary productions of various kinds were produced in this county.

Army Engineers Take Over Work at Camps and Bases

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP) — President Roosevelt signed into law today a bill transferring to the Engineers Corps construction work at all Army camps and bases.

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The Conquest of America: How Nazis Plan to Achieve It

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question is repeatedly asked whether Germany can invade the United States, and American isolationists answer it by denying that there is any Germany project for such an invasion, adding that even if there were, it could stand no prospect of success.

It is not generally known, however, that not only is there a completely worked out plan for the conquest of America, but that this plan is being carefully studied by military experts in Germany.

Only a short time ago, there was printed in the American press a plan of attack recommended by two prominent Nazi admirals who explained that the position of the United States was far from being as impregnable as it was generally thought in this country.

Few people know, however, that these two admirals were merely reiterating an old German plan of an oversea's campaign, worked out by the late Fieldmarshal-General Count von Schlieffen and called, "Plan für Operationen über See," but better known as the von Schlieffen Plan No. 2.

Count von Schlieffen's writings and plans belong to the fundamentals of German military science. They are taught in German military academies and have been recapitulated again and again by every member of their military and naval staffs. Some of the most effective men in Hitler's High Command have personally studied under Count von Schlieffen. So it is not easy to assume that a Schlieffen plan is a mere theoretical kriegspiel.

Although Schlieffen Plan No. 2 is not as well-known as Plan No. 1, which deals with the conquest of continental Europe, the reports of Admirals Donner and Assmann show that the initiated on the Great General Staff in Berlin are still very interested in a planned war against the U. S. A.

Surprise Attack Impossible

This second plan outlines the fundamental procedure to be adopted in a war against England and America. It provides for an invasion of the British Isles and for a series of lightning blows against the North American Republic which will "eventually break her economic and military power."

"Invasion of America by a surprise attack," the author admits, "is impossible because of the time required for the transportation of troops. Nevertheless, American resistance can be broken by inflicting enormous material damage upon the entire country."

He then goes on to explain, "we shall have to proceed by means of a series of landing operations which should enable us, under cover of naval units, to take with great speed several important and wealthy cities, damaging them by severing all communications, by destroying all buildings and plants of administrative, economic or military importance, by seizing the entire war and transport material and imposing heavy contributions."

"To this effect small landing detachments will be sufficient, and it will be difficult for American defense forces to prevent us successfully from following this course. The highly developed American railroad system will allow the U. S. A. to concentrate troops in a relatively short time on various points along the coast. But the actual arrival of American troops, after they have lost time fighting off fake landings, will still be too late to prevent our forces from terminating their destructive operations, from counterattacking, reembarking and landing elsewhere."

"There are reasons to expect that by destructive operations along the coast and by blocking the economic arteries of the entire country, conditions can be made so unbearable that the government will be ready to conclude a peace on acceptable terms."

The general strategic ideas of Count von Schlieffen are as timely today as they were at the time of his passing in 1913. They were and still are behind every German military operation, whether in France, in Russia or in the Mediterranean. A very short while ago, the American Infantry Journal defined von Schlieffen's central idea as "the idea of destruction." It strikes, "straight to the pith of the enemy's power of resistance."

Schlieffen's Plan No. 2 never seems to have been taken seriously in America, except by a relatively few academic strategists. In the past there were some plausible reasons for this apparent neglect. Nothing in late years has seemed to justify the assumption of a German offensive war against the United States.

Plan Long in Existence

It is true that German verbal challenges have never ceased in the press since 1889 and during the Spanish-American war they even reached a degree of violence uncommon in an era of smooth diplomacy. Thus, for instance, the officially inspired "Allgemeine Zeitung" of Nov. 24, 1897, declared:

"Our Navy has the task of doing away with the Monroe Doctrine and aiding the Catholic nations of South America in their struggle against the U. S. A."

Moreover, an authorized leader of the "Deutsche Flottenverein" (Naval Association), under the auspices of the Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, asserted, "Germany ought to have a permanent base in Central America."

Count von Schlieffen probably started to elaborate his plan for operations overseas during the Spanish-American War, at about the same time when the German press began to clamor for strongholds in Central America.

An outline of its contents was drafted in 1901, at the Kaiser's request, by Marshal von Schlieffen's aide-de-camp, Freiherr von Edelsheim. Count von Schlieffen was said to have been opposed to its publication, but eventually consoled himself with the idea that Germany might confuse its enemies by revealing its real plans in advance. Hitler, in the years preceding the present war, followed the same procedure.

With the special authorization of the Kaiser, the outline was finally printed in the usual gray cover of German military documents under the auspices of the Prussian corps of officers under the title of "Operations Overseas." It contains the gist of Count von Schlieffen's second plan.

"Germany," the author proclaims, "is the one great power which is able to attack the United States of America." After the invasion of the British Isles has been achieved, "no country in the world can muster more efficient forces, more powerful means for a war of landing operations than Germany."

Parts of the plan dealing with the invasion of Britain have seeped into the press, the plan for operations against the United States is still in the original and has never been published in English.

Count Albrecht von Schlieffen, who occupied the position of Chief of the Great General Staff in Berlin from 1891 to 1906, remains the great authority for the German High Command. His timetables for troop transportation and for landing operations could have been established yesterday. Differences between the speed with which they can be attempted today and the speed he anticipated are only very slight. It was Count von Schlieffen who again and again hammered into the minds of German strategists that speed means everything in war.

Political Considerations Vital

Political considerations were as important to Field Marshal von Schlieffen as military strategy and tactics. In one of his papers, published by the Great General Staff, he quotes the celebrated historian of Rome, Theodor Mommsen:

"A war of destruction is inevitably in store for a militarily weaker nation—only the date being uncertain. The more intelligent, determined and devoted citizens of this nation will immediately prepare for the inevitable and will start at a favorable moment to compensate for the disadvantage inherent in their political state by a strategic offensive. These citizens will be checked, however, everywhere by the indolent and cowardly mass of the servants of money, or the senile, the muddleheaded who only try to win time in order to live and die in peace, to postpone at any price the ultimate fight."

Count von Schlieffen's quotation contains a warning to America.

When Carthage was conquered by the Romans, Hannibal offered to Antiochus, King of Syria, a bold plan of conquest. Syria should disdisperse the Roman forces by successive landing parties all over the extensive coasts of Italy. While Antiochus thus kept the attention of Rome focused upon protecting the wealth and integrity of the eastern ports Hannibal, with a small, hand-picked army, proposed to march all around the sea, through hostile but scarcely populated countries, to the northern border of his enemy—a distance as far as from the northern end of Labrador to Chicago.

This projected campaign fascinated Count von Schlieffen and its influence is reflected in his plan for overseas operations against the United States which calls for similar scattered and unexpected blitz landings along the long American coast lines in order to disperse the main forces of the U. S. Army and to paralyze American transport and industry.

To this method of disorganization of the internal conditions of a country, the Nazis have added two new features: parachutists and "fifth-columnists."

The former can be used with great effectiveness in America, once the German Fleet is allowed to roam the Atlantic, and the latter is already operating to Germany's advantage in this country.

U. S. Aware of Danger

The urgency with which the United States has acquired naval and military bases in Newfoundland, Greenland, Iceland and certain islands in the Atlantic, seems to indicate that strategists in the War College at Washington are becoming increasingly aware that Von Schlieffen's Plan No. 2 is not just an idle menace and that this plan has serious stuff in it.

According to the recent ideas advanced by the two German admirals, America even needs defense outposts, controlling both sides of the Atlantic and the Pacific, only they express the hope that America will not wake up to this fact until it is too late, viz., until Germany is well-established in these strategic positions and can turn them against the United States as points from which effective attacks can be made either on this country or on its vital supply lines.

A Modern Nursery Rhyme

TO ENGLAND
PRESS
This little pig went to market
This little piggy stayed home
This little piggy had roast beef
OCCUPIED COUNTRIES
These little people had none
YOU ARE NOW LEAVING ROSTOV
VON KLEIST
This little piggy cried, "Wee, wee, wee!" all the way home.

By a Staff Artist

Italy Uncovers Terrorist Plot To Assassinate Mussolini

ROME, Dec. 3 (AP)—A vast revolutionary plot which included a before-the-war asasssination attempt against Premier Mussolini is charged to 60 persons on trial before a Fascist court at Trieste today.

The 60, including students, were declared officially to be members of an anti-Italian terrorist band of 71. The other 11 defendants were reported missing, presumably fugitives abroad.

A revolt in the northeast corner of the country, annexed from Austria after the World War, was the aim of the conspirators, the State contended. Prosecutors said Communists dreamed of a Soviet republic that would embrace the Slavic regions of Italy, Austrian Carinthia and Yugoslavia.

The State said it had "definite and material proof" of espionage, three powder factory explosions, blowing up of railroad tracks, an attempt to dynamite a bridge, slaying of a couple and an attempt to kill Premier Mussolini while he was visiting Caporetto in 1938.

Mussolini's escape at Caporetto was declared by Fascists to have been miraculous, but exact details of the incident were not disclosed. There have been eight other announced attempts to kill the Premier since he became head of the Italian Government in 1922.

The prosecutors said they could prove that the organization's aims were distributed in schools of Piezzo, Oltresonzia and Plusina.

Defendants were charged with inciting soldiers to desert, distributing anti-Italian literature and holding subversive demonstrations under the cover of sports, cultural and charitable meetings—for which the penalty may be execution.

All prisoners were accused of acting directly or indirectly for foreign powers.

On their heads were laid the slaying of 42 persons in a Piacenza powder factory explosion Aug. 8, 1940, in which 756 others were injured, and 95 fatalities with more than 300 injured at Bologna 17 days later.

These were preceded Feb. 25, 1940, by a blast at Clana that caused serious destruction of artillery, mortars, machine-guns and millions of rounds of rifle cartridges, but no fatalities.

The Hall of the Trieste Court of Assizes was packed at the opening of the trial yesterday before six Fascist judges for the defense of the State under Antonino Gringali Casanuova, Lieutenant General of Militia. Carlo Fallace is Prosecutor General. There are 18 defense lawyers.

Conspirators were motivated by various political beliefs, according to the indictment, ranging from "democracy and liberalism to Communism and terrorism."

All were accused of being anti-Italian and of using the Slovene minority to "create an atmosphere of rebellion."

Details of the attempt to assassinate Mussolini when he visited Caporetto on a tour of the Provinces around Trieste in September, 1938—on the eve of Munich—are expected to be disclosed at the trial.

The charges against the prisoners indicated that at least some of them are refugees from the Fascist regime who fled to Yugoslavia and then either slipped back into Italy at the outbreak of war in Yugoslavia or were caught there after Italian troops moved in.

The indictment links the alleged terrorists with an Italian emigre network in Yugoslavia. Some of the crimes charged occurred 10 to 12 years ago.

Added Shakeup Hits Italian Air Forces

By the Associated Press

Rome, Dec. 3

A further shake-up in Italy's Air Command was disclosed today with the removal of Gen. Aurelio Liotta from an unspecified post in the Air Ministry at the same time that Gen. Aldo Urbani took over command of what was described only as a "large unit" of the Air Force.

Generals Liotta and Urbani and Col. Giuseppe Casero, successor to General Urbani's place in the Air Ministry, were received by Premier Mussolini.

Gen. Francesco Pricolo was replaced by Gen. Rino Corso Fougier as Chief of Italy's Air Force Nov. 15.

Closed Shop Defeat Seen If Poll Taken

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 3 (AP)—Albert W. Hawkes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, expressed belief a popular vote would "overwhelmingly condemn" the closed shop.

Mr. Hawkes said in an address to the Cleveland Chamber:

"If a vote could be taken of all workers in the United States and of all the American people in the form of a secret ballot, with no chance of reprisal or injury to anyone on account of his vote, the closed shop would be overwhelmingly condemned and labor leaders would be asked in a kindly way to devise some other means for keeping their organization together in the interest of labor."

Bridges Defense Committee Withdraws O'Neil Support

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Harry Bridges Defense Committee has withdrawn its financial support of James O'Neil, former publicity man convicted of perjuring himself in the Bridges deportation hearing.

The Committee said it had "incontestable proof" that O'Neil has been a labor spy and in the secret pay of the Intelligence Department of the United States Navy. Mr. O'Neil was sentenced to three years in prison.

Sinking of Australian Cruiser

MELBOURNE, Dec. 3 (AP)—The 9,400-ton German surface raider Steiermark which was yesterday announced sunk in the Pacific, scored a direct hit on the 6,830-ton Australian cruiser Sydney in an engagement Nov. 19 and then was set fatally ablaze by a broadside of the sinking warship, German survivors said today.

Two boatloads of men from the crew of the raider, also known as "No. 41" and the Kormoran, were landed last week at Carnarvon, West Australia, authorities reported.

No survivors of the Sydney have been reported.

Prime Minister John Curtin gave this story of the Sydney's sinking after questioning of German prisoners:

"The Sydney was on patrol duty some 300 miles west of Carnarvon when she encountered the Kormoran.

"The initial advantage lay with the German, since she was disguised as a merchantman and her identity had to be established before she could be attacked.

"The encounter took place shortly before dusk.

"In the absence of direct evidence, it can only be assumed that some factor prevented the Sydney from making use of her aircraft for reconnaissance from a distance.

"The Sydney closed on the suspect, cleared for action.

"As soon as the Kormoran was convinced that her identity was known she opened simultaneously with the first salvo from the Sydney.

"She struck the Sydney on the bridge, damaging the central control and starting a fire.

"The Sydney closed the range, crippling and setting the enemy on fire.

"The enemy abandoned ship and she blew up.

"German survivors saw the Sydney disappear over the horizon with her fire blazing amidships.

"That was the last seen of the cruiser."

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (AP)—The German High Command said today that the Australian cruiser Sydney was sent to the bottom off the Australian coast by a German opponent inferior in armament and speed.

The official German account of the engagement:

"A sea battle between the German auxiliary Kormoran and the Australian cruiser Sydney developed off the Australian coast. Commanded by Commander Detmers, the German auxiliary cruiser defeated and sank the opponent, which was far superior in armament and speed.

"The 6,830-ton cruiser Sydney went down with her entire crew of 42 officers and 603 men. Due to damage which the German ship suffered in the heavy battle it had to be abandoned after the victorious fight. A large part of the crew was rescued and reached the Australian coast."

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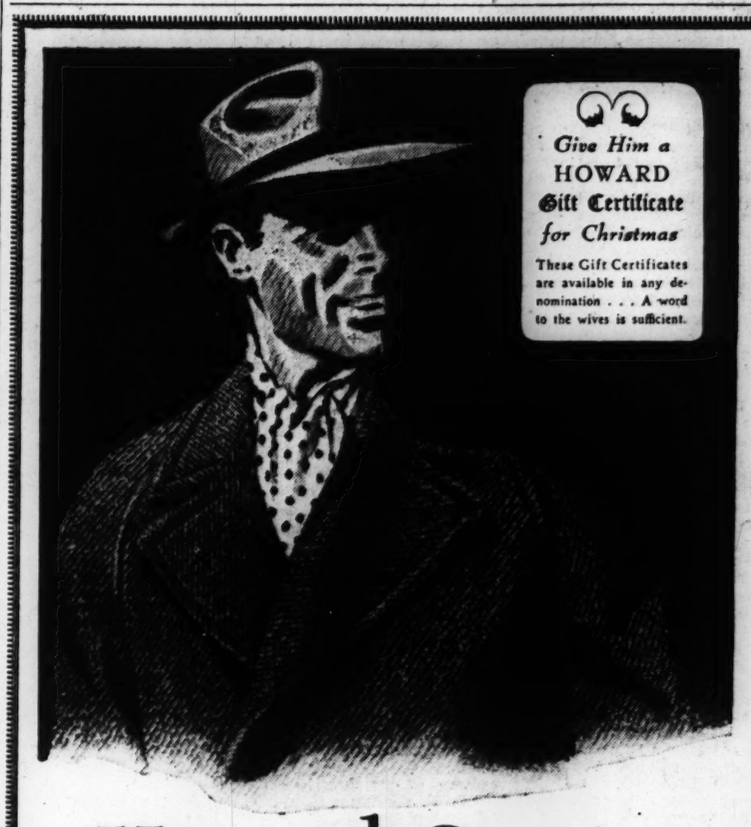

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Coudert Report Unmasks Young Communist League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—A documented account of the Communist youth movement in New York—how the Young Communist League preached class war, controlled "front" organizations and sought to win converts through its mumbo-jumbo of fictitious names and secret meetings—was made public by the Coudert subcommittee investigating subversive activities in the New York public schools and colleges here today.

The findings, disclosing the pattern for Communist youth efforts throughout the United States, was gathered in two years of investigation of the New York schools by the subcommittee, which will wind up its activities on Dec. 31.

Released as Part I of a report which the subcommittee, headed by Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., has submitted to Assemblyman Herbert A. Rapp, chairman of the full Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Public Educational System, the document contains 51 pages. Parts II and III will be released tomorrow and on Dec. 10.

Blind Obedience

That the Communist Party sought to recruit high school and college students to its Young Communist League, and that the Young Communist League conditioned them to falsify their connections and follow blindly the Soviet party line, was charged by the committee, which declared that 600 Brooklyn and City College students in a single year belonged to the League.

About 3,500 more were subject to Communist influence chiefly through the American Student Union, which the committee report, drawn up by Paul Windels, investigation counsel, especially singled out and labeled a "Communist front" organization.

While the Rapp-Coudert investigation has been vigorously denounced by the New York Teachers' Union as the entering wedge of a legislative attempt to cut salaries and curb State educational appropriations at the expense of youth, the inquiry findings were applauded in other quarters today as disclosing the character of the nationwide effort, directed ultimately from Moscow, to capture American youth for the purposes of the Soviet dictatorship.

That the efforts to subvert young men and women have not been successful even in the crowded city colleges of Manhattan and Brooklyn was evident in the committee statement that "not over 3 per cent of the students in City College and Brooklyn College, where the problem is most acute, are directly or consciously involved in Communist activities."

That 10 per cent of the students in these colleges had at times been drawn into accepting some form of Communist leadership was held by the committee, however, to indicate need for continued alertness in days when the Communists are again members of the "popular front," this time a war front, against Fascism.

The committee named nine high schools, the New York Navy Yard, and Columbia and New York universities as also harboring branch units of the Young Communist League in 1937. Total state-wide membership in the League for 1940 was 10,000, the committee learned from John Little, formerly executive secretary of the League.

Simultaneous investigations of Nazi and Fascist activities in New York schools brought to light no organized attempt to subvert the students, the committee reported, declaring that three of the committee's staff who devoted full time to the job found no substantial evidence in this direction.

Holding that students are "in a very real sense our wards," the committee's report withheld names of all students to whose testimony it referred, explaining that "we cannot hold them alone responsible, particularly if we permit conditions to exist in our schools and colleges which subject them to harmful influences."

"If possible, we must not let their present involvement mar their futures," it added.

Extraordinary Influence

The Communist nucleus in the colleges was able, through tricks and tactics learned from Communist elders, to control various school organizations, including the American Student Union, and otherwise to "exercise a degree of influence utterly disproportionate to its numerical strength," the committee found.

Tactics modeled on those employed in pre-revolutionary Russia consisted of using so-called "illegal apparatus" of the party—in this case the Young Communist League—to manipulate secretly the "legal apparatus" of front organizations—the Student Union and college Marxist clubs. Students of Communist leanings won a "monopoly of positions of undergraduate leadership at City and Brooklyn Colleges" by "an elaborate system of conniving, masquerading, interlocking directorates, agitation and propaganda," the committee found.

The capture of the American Student Union by the Young Communist League and the consequent shift of the American Student Union from its original opposition to all war to a position of opposing only "imperlaiist war" is traced by the report.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for

(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS — Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M

A YANK IN THE R. A. F. — Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place. Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAD MEN OF MISSOURI—The Younger Brothers, bandits, brought to the screen in Robin Hood guise.—M, Y.

BELLE STARR—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

BIG STORE—The Marx Brothers up to new antics, with a department store as a background. There are dull passages, but the concluding chase is in their best tradition.—M, Y, C.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past, effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLONDIE IN SOCIETY—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BRIDE CAME C. O. D. — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

BRIDE WORE CRUTCHES — Newspaper story told with an eye to humor and excitement.—M, Y

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

DANCE HALL—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters. —M.

DRESSED TO KILL—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

FATHER TAKES A WIFE—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLYING BLIND — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FOR BEAUTY'S SAKE — Routine mixture of comedy and melodrama about young astronomer who becomes involved with blackmail ring.—M.

FORCED LANDING — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GET-AWAY — Gangster melodrama, with F. B. I. agent posing as criminal to discover the outlaws.—M.

GLAMOUR FOR SALE — Night club and gangster melodrama.—M.

GREAT GUNS — Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HOLD THAT GHOST—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery drama.—M.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Erroll in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE — One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WANTED WINGS—Training of Army pilots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

KIT CARSON—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

HIGHWAY WEST — Melodrama with more emphasis on action than finesse. —M, Y.

KUKAN—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast, photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted.—M, Y.

NAVY BLUES—Raucous but fast and funny. One of the best of recent movie musicals.—M, Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW WINE—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama. Use of a mentally deficient character for comedy purposes is unnecessary.—M.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NURSE'S SECRET — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN — Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale.—M, Y.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

OUT OF THE FOG—Derivation from the play, "The Gentle People." Not too successful a combination of sentiment, atmospheric artificialities, and grimly realistic details, but has some vivid acting.—M.

PARSON OF PANAMINT — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus. M, Y.

PENNY SERENADE—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PHILADELPHIA STORY—George Cukor's dazzling film from Philip Barry's glib play. Much drinking and flippant talk.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the applicable heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAY GIRL—Minor comedy, with a plot of dubious ethics.—M.

POT O' GOLD—Breezy entertainment with radio background.—M, Y.

RAGE IN HEAVEN—Clinical case history of a man who suffers from what the medical profession terms paranoia.—M.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

RELUCTANT DRAGON—Informal tour with Robert Benchley of the Disney studios. Informative and has some amusing animated cartoons, but is not one of the major Disney full-length features.—M, Y, C.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

ROAD SHOW—Adventures of fugitives from a sanitarium. M, Y.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SEA WOLF — Melodrama from Jack London's story. There are brutalities, cruelties, and violence, but some of the acting is skillful.—M.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS—Handsome Technicolor version of Harold Bell Wright's story of the moonshiners of the Ozarks.—M, Y.

SHINING VICTORY—Plot depends on a detailed rehearsal of medical experiments in treating mental cases. Situations and characters artificial. —M.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SO ENDS OUR NIGHT — From Remarque's novel, "Flotsom," recording tragedy of victims of Nazi persecution. Seems wrought more in anguish than in hatred.—M, Y

SONG OF THE ROAD—Sir Harry Lauder in his familiar manner. Slender but pleasant entertainment. M, Y, C.

SON OF MONTE CRISTO — Swashbuckling yarn covering familiar ground.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

SPORTING BLOOD—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

STRAWBERRY BLONDE — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

SUN VALLEY SERENADE — Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, bnt only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

SWEETHEART OF THE CAMPUS — Musical in which a stranded dance band enrolls in a college for advertising purposes.—M, Y.

TANKS A MILLION — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. —M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

THE ETERNAL GIFT—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE STARS LOOK DOWN—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS WOMAN IS MINE—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

THREE SONS O' GUNS—Farce about three spoiled boys who are made into men by the draft.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TIN PAN ALLEY — From Twentieth Century-Fox's nostalgic memory book, and well done, too.—M, Y.

TOM, DICK AND HARRY — Romance, comedy, satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

TOO MANY GIRLS—George Abbott's filming of his musical comedy about a co-educational college.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN—A new screen version of the play.—M, Y.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazilism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

VOICE IN THE NIGHT—English melodrama of underground German freedom radio stations.—M, Y.

WASHINGTON MELODRAMA—Murder and blackmail in the lobbyist set. Washington is far more exciting than this.—M.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood. —M, Y.

WESTERNER, THE — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WHEN LADIES MEET — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triangular problem.—M.

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT GIRL? —A group of young people cause much trouble in the cause of starting a swing band.—M, Y.

WHISTLING IN THE DARK — Good suspense and wisecracking humor. —M, Y.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WILD MAN OF BORNEO — Farce in the Frank Morganesque manner about a faker in a theatrical boarding house who tries to hoodwink his landlady and fellow lodgers for his daughter's sake.—M, Y.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN'S FACE — Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed appearance.—M.

WORLD PREMIERE — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer. —M, Y

YOU BELONG TO ME—Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

Recent Releases

A Letter from Home—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth within the compass of a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

H. M. Pulham, Esq.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment in a film version of John P. Marquand's story about a Bostonian who tried to get away from his environment but found the ties of the Back Bay too strong for him. Complications of the last quarter of the novel have been omitted from the film.—M, Y.

I Wake Up Screaming—Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind. The story is concerned with efforts to discover a murderer, and the camera is employed to build up an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

Laburnum Grove—Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter. The film is a helter-skelter arrangement of a play originally written by J. B. Priestley.—M, Y.

We Go Fast—Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

MGM

Robert Young

In the film version of "H. M. Pulham, Esq."

Avila Camacho's First Year Sees Mexico and U. S. Closer

MEXICO, D. F. (Wide World)—President Avila Camacho begins his second year in office after a year marked by rapprochement with the United States, by strengthening of Mexico's defenses and by efforts to solve Mexico's economic and political problems with a middle-of-the road approach.

Only a few days ago Mexico and the United States signed a series of agreements in Washington for settlement of important questions pending for years. These agreements bolstered the Mexican economic position and enhanced President Avila Camacho's prestige.

They provided:

Setting up of machinery to settle the dispute over expropriation of American oil properties in Mexico.

A $40,000,000 fund to stabilize the Mexican peso.

A $30,000,000 loan to rush completion of the Pan-American Highway south of Mexico City to the Guatemalan Border and of the West Coast Road from Nogales, on the United States frontier, to Mexico City.

Purchase of newly mined Mexican silver by the United States Treasury on a month-to-month basis up to 6,000,000 ounces per month. Mexican officials said the silver agreement would increase Mexico's export balance.

The outlook that confronts President Avila Camacho is far different from that which faced him 12 months ago after a turbulent electoral campaign.

He took office amid political discontent and with a national economy shaken by his predecessor's radical administration and by the war.

See Prosperity Ahead

Today, Mexican officials believe their country stands at the threshold of an era of prosperity.

"I am confident that the industrial revolution of Mexico is not far away," Eduardo Villasenor, President of the Central Bank of Mexico, has declared.

Internal political tension has markedly eased since President Avila Camacho demonstrated his determination to "govern for all classes" by burying political grudges and seeking co-operation between labor and capital, peasants and land-owners.

Since he took office President Avila Camacho has:

Repeatedly denounced the methods, achievements and objectives of the Nazi-Fascist Axis.

Strongly affirmed Mexico's willingness to defend this Hemisphere against any foreign threat.

Sped expansion of the Republic's military and naval establishments, pledging them to do their share in defense of the Americas.

Expropriated 12 German and Italian merchant vessels, paralleling the action of the United States.

Ordered the closing of all German consulates in Mexico, another parallel with United States policy.

Approved collaboration with Washington in economic warfare against the totalitarian powers, chiefly encouraging local adherence to Washington's blacklists.

Under the Economic Defense Pact, Mexico agreed to give exclusive export rights of "strategic" raw materials to the United States and the Western Hemisphere, and Washington agreed to purchase Mexico's entire surplus of such materials, principally metals and fibers.

It was estimated the United States would buy $150,000,000 worth of Mexican products in the next 18 months as a result of the agreements.

President Avila Camacho, who fought in most of Mexico's revolutionary movements and who served as Minister of National Defense, has built up the nation's armed forces.

The Government has embarked on a program to streamline, modernize and motorize the Army of 61,500 men and officers. The Air Force is being provided with 160 new planes. Ten thousand marines are being enrolled by the Navy. Naval bases and harbors are being improved. Compulsory military service is to start for an estimated 50,000 men, sources in the Defense Ministry report, shortly after the first of the year.

Mexico's increased striking power, the President has indicated on numerous occasions, stands ready to aid in the defense of the Americas.

On the internal economic front, President Avila Camacho gave land titles to 1,500,000 peasants on 15,000 communal farms. He continued distributing lands.

The administration of the deficit-harassed National Railways was taken from the 50,000 employees and turned over to the Government in a drive to make the 9,000-mile system live down its reputation for wrecks and delays. New equipment is being purchased.

In the Government oil industry, economies were enforced, wages cut and approximately 3,000 of the 18,000 employees dismissed. The industry's $30,000,000 deficit, the Government has reported, is being paid off.

Politics Is Still Politics

The political picture, however, is not all milk and honey.

There is a struggle for power within the President's official family between the Conservative elements brought in by President Avila Camacho and the more Radical officials he retained from the Lazaro Cardenas Administration. Former President Cardenas has been reported acting as a whip applied to some of President Avila Camacho's more conservative tendencies.

Education is still a thorny problem. Article 3 of the Constitution, which bars the Roman Catholic Church from operating schools and makes compulsory Socialist teaching throughout the school system, is under running attack now. Most observers believe the President will try to find some compromise between the Rightist elements demanding a change in the Constitution and the Leftist factions who have pledged a fight to the limit to maintain the Article intact.

There remains on the political horizon the powerful, semi-military Sinarquistas, who claim 500,000 followers and are labeled by their Leftist critics as shock troops for a Nazi-Fascist "fifth column."

They recently were authorized by the President to settle 100,000 members in Lower California despite the cries of their opponents this would make a center of "fifth column" danger near the U. S.-Mexican Frontier.

The President apparently accepted the arguments of Salvador Abascal, "Supreme Leader" of the Sinarquistas, that they are a peaceful movement interested only in building up the national economy through discipline, sacrifice and hard work. Señor Abascal has steadily denied all Nazi-Faseist inclinations.

House Approves Retirement Revision

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—The House passed unanimously Dec. 1 a bill revising the retirement system of Federal Government employees and sent the measure to the Senate.

The bill, introduced by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D), of Georgia, brings into the retirement system all officers and employees of the executive, judicial and legislative branches of the Federal Government and those of the District of Columbia, who are not now included under other retirement acts.

It also raises from 3½ to 5 per cent the employee contribution to the retirement annuity fund and sets the compulsory retirement age at 70 years, unless continued by executive order.

Government Starts Save Junk Drive

WASHINGTON, De. 3 (AP)—Maryland has been chosen the "Guinea Pig" State for a test of a new-style Government campaign for salvaging waste paper, rags, scrap metal and rubber.

Under the program regular junk and scrap dealers will purchase waste materials from householders. The Government's part will be limited to getting across to the public the idea that waste materials should be saved and, through junk dealers, turned back to industry. Other States will be brought into the salvage program as rapidly as possible after its working has been tested in Maryland.

British Biologist In Canada Arrivals

OTTAWA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Julian Huxley, British biologist, and some other civilians were among thousands of RAF and other military men arriving in Canada, it is disclosed.

Several air ferry command pilots and American technicians also were in the group, along with Norwegians bound for the air training school near Toronto.

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Sea Lanes to North America Guarded in Hemisphere Plan

A first-hand survey of what Brazil is doing to fortify its strategic coast along 3,500 miles of the South Atlantic facing Africa and Nazi - dominated Dakar, is given by E. M. Castro of Wide World News in three articles. His findings take an added significance due to the arrival in Dutch Guiana of United States and Brazilian forces to help the Dutch defend their territory and its bauxite mines. Between Dutch Guiana and Brazil lies Vichy-ruled French Guiana near the point where South America and Africa bulge to within 1,700 miles of each other. The second article today deals with Recife.

(Wide World-Associated Press)

NATAL, Brazil—The Brazilian Government is preparing this military region, the nearest area on all the vast continent of South America to the European theater of war, for any eventuality.

Recife, itself, an historic and beautiful city, has become one anchorage of a defensive bulwark facing eastward against any attempt at military conquest of this part of the western world.

The implication is broad, since Brazil's defenses, under the collaborative agreement among the North and South American republics, are part of the hemisphere military establishment.

Warships of the United States Navy patrol the waters off these coasts, blacked out at night, guns ready for action.

One of the most important phases of continental defense is the maintenance of open sea lanes with North America.

Forces Kept Secret

Disposition and numbers of the forces in this area are a closely guarded secret. While the writer was fortunate in being allowed to visit many of the various military centers, newsmen are allowed to announce only that the greatest troop concentrations are at Recife and in Natal, at the point of South America's projecting "nose."

Recife, sometimes called the capital of Northeast Brazil, and the headquarters of the Seventh Military District, is becoming one of the best-armed regions of the nation. Today active effectives total approximately 40,000 men. They are responsible for the defense of an area of 370,000 square miles, with a population of 8,700,000 inhabitants.

They also are responsible for the defense of the region generally regarded as the key to continental defense.

This area includes the State of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceará, Piauhy, and Maranhao.

The defensive organization includes the elite of the best-equipped infantry, as well as light and heavy field artillery, antiaircraft equipment, air force, and engineering divisions, mechanized forces, excellent maintenance and hospital service, and geographic and hydrographic branches.

Prepared for Anything

Only recently did Minister of War Eurico Gaspar Dutra order the transfer of large numbers of varied classes of troops to the Seventh Military District, designating Natal as the headquarters of the crack Second Infantry Brigade, composed of two infantry regiments and a mechanized battalion.

The great question here is whether, and when, there is likely to be any actual attempt at military invasion from outside the hemisphere. No immediate threat is seen, or even in the near future. But Brazil is preparing for anything.

In the past Recife has known the smell of European gun powder. Even today there are vestiges of the unsuccessful Dutch attempts at colonization by force in 1630.

The Dutch invaded with overwhelming forces; gained a foothold, but eventually were driven out. Three centuries later Recife considers the threat of another invasion, but steps are being taken to fight off and invading force before it arrives.

The point of the defensive shield of which Recife is a bulwark is Natal, easternmost point of Brazil and 1,600 miles farther east than New York. Natal is nearest to Vichy-controlled Dakar in Africa. Another bulwark is Belem, at the vast mouth of the Amazon River, to the north.

Gen. Souza Doca, in charge of Army supplies, toured the entire Seventh District before starting a complete reorganization of food and supply methods and facilities.

Gen. Mascarenhas de Moraes, Commander in Chief of the District, makes regular aerial tours of the entire vast area, always accompanied by his staff officers, who note possible improvements and rush to make them.

When Dutch Invaded

The years since the Dutch invasion in 1630 have changed the situation. That invasion, according to one account, "was effected by a squadron of more than 60 vessels, of from 200 to 600 tons each, armed with more than 1,100 cannons and carrying 8,000 soldiers."

The Brazilian defenders "countered with the ridiculous defense of three sloops and 27 soldiers."

Today the defenders are many thousands and increasing daily, while the seas are patrolled by modern warships. Under the Havana Agreement, Brazil would receive the naval aid of all other Western Hemisphere nations in case of external aggression.

Recife would lend itself admirably for use as a defensive naval base in case of such aggression, and port improvements with this emergency in mind now are under way.

The harbor of Recife, largely man-made, is the finest of the entire northeast coastal region.

Recife is an obligatory stop for the international air lines operating along this coast—Pan American Airways from the United States and from Argentina, and Lati, from Rome by way of Africa and the South Atlantic. It also is a key point of the coastwise services of Pan-Air do Brasil and Condor Airlines, the latter a subsidiary of the German Lufthansa.

At present Panair is busy constructing a huge base here, which will be of immeasurable strategical value in case of war. In addition, the Brazilian Air Force now is using the fine facilities of the defunct Air France field and airport.

Important Link in Brazilian Defense

Wide World

Recife a Port of Air and Sea Strength

View of the harbor of the Brazilian Atlantic port. Small boats such as those in the harbor bringing merchandise great distances by ocean, enter at the swinging bridge in the background and unload in sheltered water. Near the breakwall in the distance a large ocean ship can be seen.

Record U. S. Naval Building, N. Atlantic Victories Linked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Important Anglo-American victories in the North Atlantic and a record-breaking volume of American naval construction were announced today by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Although the Secretary refused to say either how or where the victories, presumably over U-boats and bombers, had been won, he said that a close study of the recent drop in ship losses would confirm him.

Grinning broadly when asked if the North Atlantic news was pleasing to him, Secretary Knox confined himself to pointing out that ship sinkings had declined sharply after the United States destroyer Reuben James had been sunk on the night of Oct. 30-31. This was taken to mean either that the United States had evolved a new method for combatting the Germans or that this country had successfully intensified its patrol and convoy system.

Projected Schedules Beaten

Simultaneously, the Secretary disclosed that the Navy's shipbuilding program was "continuing to beat all projected schedules" and that the Navy now has 343 combattant vessels with a total tonnage of 1,372,375.

Issuing his statement in the midst of unprecedented American-Japanese tension in the Pacific, Secretary Knox also disclosed that this country was building or converting 344 other naval combat ships of 2,108,608 aggregate tons. Thus he inferentially warned the opponents of American democracy that this country is advancing toward a Navy of 687 warships of 3,480,983 tons.

In the past 23 months, the United States has placed orders for acquisition, construction or conversion of 5,334 vessels at a total cost of $7,351,497,905.

In addition, the Navy is carrying through a $960,000,000 program for the expansion of shipbuilding and repair facilities. Of this amount contracts totaling $328,794,430 have been signed with Navy yards, contracts for $144,700,738 with private shipbuilders, and contracts for $81,223,225 with general industry.

Tests for Novel Freighter

This activity has been accompanied by a large-scale expansion of the shipyard labor, there being 288,762 men employed on the Navy's shipbuilding program on Nov. 1, 1941, an increase of 85,346 over the June 1, 1941, figure. Of the total, 189,022 are at work in Navy yards and 99,740 at work in private yards.

The Secretary also stressed the importance to this country and the Allies of the tests now being made of the 1,500-ton freighter, known as the Sea Otter. A number of changes have been made in the craft and British officials are to witness trial runs next week.

Declaring that the Sea Otter's test had been "exceedingly hopeful," Secretary Knox said that the most careful attention was being given to this type of craft since it is entirely possible that its revolutionary design may be used for warships as well as for cargo carriers.

"All arrangements to start immediate construction of the Sea Otter have been made as soon as the ship is completely ready," the Secretary said.

Carrying from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of cargo, the vessel is powered by gasoline-driven engines and is capable of a high degree of mass production.

Ex-Draftees in South Would Aid 'K. P.'s

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 3 (AP)—The ex-selective service men are forming an organization and writing to their Representatives in Congress.

Their only object, they say, is to help the fellows still riding the tanks and peeling potatoes.

Tom Henrichs, who served a year in motor vehicle maintenance at Camp Shelby, Miss., got the idea, and now 50 New Orleans ex-selective service men have joined the group. It doesn't have a name yet. As far as they know, it's the only one in the country.

Louisiana selective service headquarters heard of the organization and investigated. They said they saw no harm in it.

"We've got jobs for two members already," said Mr. Henrichs, "and we have a fine time talking about our top sergeants and other things."

Blue Jacket Group Handles Gay Gifts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—A stack of gaily wrapped Christmas packages destined for American naval personnel in Iceland has been turned over by a new organization, Bundles for Blue Jackets, to officers and crewmen of the warship which will take the articles to the island outpost.

A total of 1,048 knitted pieces, including sweaters, watch caps, gloves, socks, and scarfs, made up the packages.

Mrs. Wales Latham, President of Bundles for Blue Jackets, said the organization was a branch of Bundles for Britain and as such was set up on a nationwide basis.

U. S. Urged to Support Jewish Fighting Force

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Judge Louis E. Levinthal of Philadelphia, President of the Zionist Organization of America, appealed to American public opinion yesterday to influence the British Government to permit the organization of a Jewish fighting force recruited from Jews living in Palestine.

Force Called Essential to World Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—One "vital element" is lacking from all post-war peace proposals thus far suggested, in the opinion of Prof. Douglas Johnson of Columbia University, writing in the December issue of International Conciliation out Dec. 1. The element that is lacking, he holds, is force and it should be used, he declares, "to maintain just territorial and economic settlements against the attacks of those who would by violence upset them for their selfish ends."

Force to sustain the moral judgments of an upward-striving civilization against the evil actions of a backward minority is what is needed, he writes. He would apply it to implement agreements to outlaw war, restraining any nation that for greed or gain would appeal to battle in defiance of its pledges. He would employ force to compel resort to peaceful methods of settling disputes rather than to the arbitrament of arms; to assure acceptance of decisions reached through orderly procedures mutually agreed upon; to prevent armed conquest of a neighbor's lands, and to give all nations that security and confidence which is the essential prerequisite to general disarmament.

"We must learn that force is merely an instrument," he continues. "Peace and order reign only where wise laws, impartially administered, are backed by force.

Statesmen Failed

"If one turns to the field of international relations, I do not see how he can read the record of events at Versailles during the last two decades without coming to the conclusion that the statesmen of most civilized countries, including our own, have failed to learn the most rudimentary lesson of organized society. One must not lose sight of the fact that this historic effort to abolish war failed because the members of the League were unwilling to employ force as an instrument of justice."

Professor Johnson wonders if the nations of the world have at last learned what he calls "the primary lesson of civilization;" namely, "that in all human society, whether national or international, justice and peace, law and order, depend, in the last analysis, on the willingness of the peaceful and law-abiding majority to employ force in suppressing violence and crime on the part of a lawless minority."

"On the answer history gives to this question will depend the ultimate consequences of the future armistice terminating the present world struggle," he declares. "Either that armistice will inaugurate another truce during which national egotism, political short-sightedness, timid evasion of responsibility, and general appeasement pave the way to new wars more ghastly than all that have gone before, or it will usher in a new era in which practical statesmanship applies to international relations the most important lesson learned during centuries of experience in maintaining peace and order within civilized nations: The fundamental lesson that justice must be maintained and crime suppressed by force as unflinching as it is unconquerable."

Professor Johnson holds that "the price of liberty is effective co-operation," and following this theory, that the arrangement he advocates to keep world peace "could conceivably mean nothing more complicated than extension of the basic principle of the Monroe Doctrine to cover the British Commonwealth of Nations, with equivalent reciprocal guarantees for our own protection."

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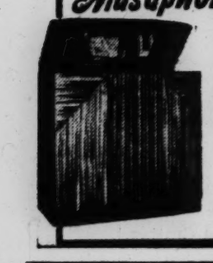
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The Home Forum

First Fruits in Havana

SWEET TO ANY TRAVELER must be the memory of the place where he first encountered a way of life quite different from his own. Marked in golden letters upon his journal is the day that gave him his initial glimpse of an alien, unfamiliar land.

In my case, the place was Cuba; the city of Havana, to be precise. And, although I have since visited many lands, none has remained more vividly impressed upon my memory. That first impact with the unaccustomed, that primary and sudden widening of the horizon, had a quality of freshness that has never abated. It is often so with those who journey far and wide. The first of all strange vistas is set apart from others that come later.

* * *

The striking newness in the landscape—the actual presence of palms (hitherto a mere story-book tree), and the rich abundance of flowers—translated me into another world. The ever-present blueness of the sea—overwhelming in its color and movement to an inland lad—lighted up a larger sphere of existence that was all romance and adventure. Balmy southern airs replaced the rigors of a northern winter.

But even more impressive than these alterations in the face of Nature was the new manner of life that surrounded me. From the confines of a schoolroom, I stepped into a larger liberty than I had ever known. Sudden release from familiar discipline joined with a fuller, more colorful way of living, to give me a taste of freedom such as I had hardly dreamed of.

The daily routine here was different from the carefully planned and closely regulated schedule I had known at home. Here one slept late, in a room whose ceiling seemed to be miles overhead, under a mosquito net that hung from a lofty hoop and enveloped the big bed in a pyramid of filmy white. The floors were of tile, and the windows were French ones, screened with jalousies and opening onto ornate little balconies.

* * *

There was a dignity about this setting that bespoke the spacious days of Spanish dons and lace-veiled ladies. Leisure was man's birthright, not a rare and rather naughty privilege to be tasted sparingly and in secret. The mornings were chill, and the tile floors frigid; one ignored such inconveniences by remaining in bed until the natural warmth of the sun had prepared the day for the young milord's enjoyment.

Breakfast, eaten at an hour that had formerly marked the apex of a morning's work, in a sunny patio shaded by a banana tree and wreathed in flowers, was an appropriate overture to strange new pleasures. The sunlight glinted cheerily from shining silver and sparkled on the crystal tableware; the linen gleamed dazzingly white; there were tropical flowers on the table; the rolls had crust like golden egg-shells.

After this Elysian prelude, one sauntered through the foyer of the hotel, being greeted with bows and strangely accented "Good mornings" by a *maitre d'hôtel* in black coat, striped trousers and snowy linen, his assistant clad in white duck from head to foot, and a chambermaid in short black skirt, tiny white apron and headdress, who addressed me, to my great delight, as "M'sieu."

From the dim coolness of the foyer, one stepped out into a high arcade of hewn-stone arches that covered the sidewalk as far as could be seen in either direction, broken only here and there by a flood of sunlight where its even course was interrupted by a cross-street.

Pedestrians were passing, most of them men in soiled white suits and floppy Panama hats. Everybody sauntered; nobody hurried. *Cocheros* climbed down from their boxes to entreat one to enter their rickety carriages; they had all learned to say: "See the sights," and little else in English. I preferred to walk.

Here and there, against the walls or shop-fronts under the arcade, were newsstands or bookstalls. The books had paper covers, not the familiar cloth or leather ones. One scanned the titles and discovered, now and again, a Spanish word or phrase learned in a distant schoolroom.

* * *

There was a café in a narrow street—hardly wide enough for one-way carriage traffic—where a man with a big *machete* would whack off the top of a cocoanut in its yellow-green hull and pour its sweet, cloudy water into a tall, slender glass or, better still, let one drink it from the nut itself.

Shortly before sunset, the city's élite headed for the Malecón, a broad avenue and promenade beside the bottle-neck entrance of the harbor, where the battleship Maine had been sunk. One hired a victoria and rolled along the drive, admiring the smart carriages and an occasional automobile, or sat watching the sunset and gazing across the narrow channel to the heights of Morro Castle. Perhaps a Danish barkentine, or some other fine sailing ship, would come billowing through the harbor entrance under a vast spread of canvas, silhouetted against the sunset glow. Men and women met their friends and chatted amiably, in half-a-dozen languages, at the café tables.

There was always a band concert on the Malecón. Young men and women, clerks and salespeople, came from work to stroll around the bandstand. There was a definite formula for this. The girls, linking arms in twos and threes, formed a circle moving around the base of the bandstand from left to right. The young men formed an outer circle moving from right to left. It was an admirable arrangement. All the boys met all the girls, face to face, as they made their promenade.

Before long, the two circles began to mingle. Boy met girl and girl met boy, and soon there was a mixed zone between the two revolving circles. This zone finally absorbed the circles entirely, and all was well. I marvelled at this evidence of Latin ingenuity.

Havana has changed since I had my first sight of it, but it still has most of the qualities that endeared it to me. Not until years later did I read Joseph Hergesheimer's "The Bright Shawl." It was not published until 1922, and it depicted a Havana of an earlier day than mine. But the book seemed to me, more than any other I have read, to capture the distinctive flavor of this delightful city, where I made my first acquaintance with utterly strange, with delectably foreign, things.

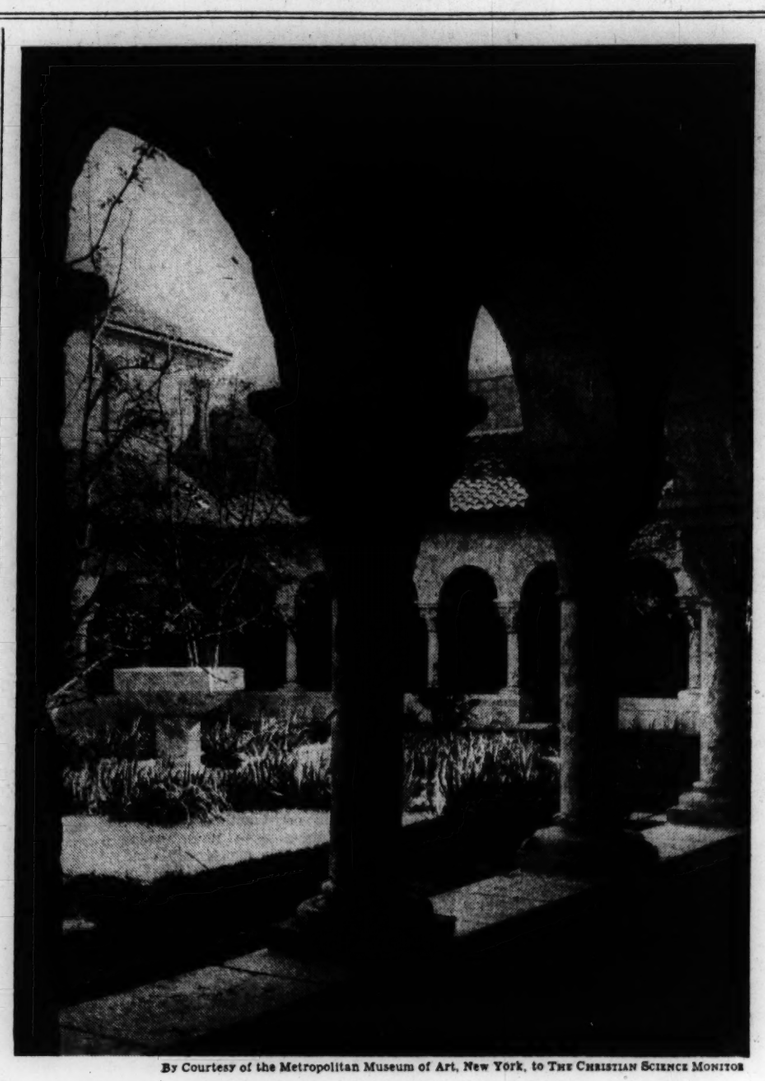
REX MILLER

Winter Night

Double windows on,
Doors locked tight,
Quiet is the house
Huddled in the night.

When you come up stairs
Better leave a lamp burning.
The grindstone of the wind
Is turning.

CHARLES MALAM



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GARDEN IN "THE CLOISTERS," NEW YORK

IN CUXA, in the Pyrenees, once stood the famous monastery of St. Michael, built some time during the twelfth century. The sculptors of the time had little skill in realism, but they excelled in ornament, and the marble capitals and columns bore delicate tracery from their chisels. Some five hundred years later, the Sans-culottes of the French Revolution sacked the abbey and stripped the cloister and church. A portion of the Cuxa Cloister has since been built into the façade of another church in France. The part brought to New York includes thirty-three ancient capitals and many of the original columns, arches, and bases, and some of the masonry. The basin of the fountain in the garden is from a neighboring monastery. Marble from quarries near Cuxa has been used to complete the reconstruction which is so beautifully done that one has to look closely to discover what is old and what is new.

The inspiration for The Cloisters came to an American sculptor, George Grey Barnard, when he was living in France about thirty years ago. Barnard first conceived the idea of collecting examples of Gothic sculpture for the instruction of his pupils; but as he was unable to pay the prices charged by art dealers, he undertook to assemble his collection from the original sources. Selecting the site of a ruined abbey, he visited the farms in the neighborhood, where he would find sculptured relics in stone walls, barns, and attics. As his collection grew, he changed his plan. A museum of medieval art which would be open to all was now his purpose.

When he brought his treasures back to New York, he set them up in a building that he made for them, and charged a small fee to visitors. In 1925, a gift from John D. Rockefeller enabled the Metropolitan Museum to purchase The Cloisters, to move it to a beautiful park on the Hudson, to add to it, and to reconstruct it further. Today, parts of several cloisters, halls, and chapels are skillfully incorporated into the architecture of the various rooms in the building, not as a dull and dated record of the past, but as the past itself, restored to life.

P. M. P.

"Now are we the sons of God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP AND VALUABLE LESSONS are undoubtedly being learned from the present world conflict. Worn-out theories are being abandoned, useless traditions are being broken, and new hopes are springing up from the ashes of disappearing beliefs. One well-known commentator, surveying the courage and ardor of a nation wherein everyone is working for the whole community, working for the world, to preserve the ideal of individual and national liberty, has said: "As for me, the outstanding fact of this war is that men do not know what is in them or what resources of energy they can tap if necessary. The ordinary man is much greater than he thinks or seems to be."

This observation raises the question, "What is it in the individual which makes him capable, in adversities, of manifesting strength, endurance, and wisdom unrecognized by himself or others in the humdrum of ordinary daily pursuits?" Christendom recognizes God as Father, and He is the source of all the nobility and grandeur that have been manifested in human history. Of his own spiritual identity Christ Jesus said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one;" and, as recorded in the same Gospel (20:17), he spoke of God as "my Father, and your Father." Later on, his disciple John declared (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." It is understandable, then, that man's true identity, which enables one to rise to the defense of ideals of liberty and justice, is spiritual, is of God.

Christian Science is teaching those who seek its truths to recognize man's true spiritual selfhood, as the son of God, and to express the qualities which emanate from Him, the infinite divine Mind. Mary Baker Eddy, in referring to the true spiritual selfhood, says (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 165): "As an active portion of one stupendous whole, goodness identifies man with universal good. Thus may each member of this church rise above the oft-repeated inquiry, What am I? to the scientific response: I am able to impart truth, health, and happiness, and this is my rock of salvation and my reason for existing."

Thus may each one know that his "reason for existing" is to realize and express good, which reflects God, infinite divine good, and to help others to exercise this purpose and privilege. Right thinking and acting, through faith in God's perfect infinitude, expressed in courage, patience, fidelity, alone can explain why, as is being shown in the present period of stress and difficulties, "the ordinary man is much greater than he thinks or seems to be."

It is good for right thinkers to find themselves capable of doing more and better than they are now doing, to find that in looking to the one supreme power of Spirit they can conquer the false forces of evil that would claim to have power to organize, to attack, and to destroy whatever of good has been unfolded in human experience. It is good to know, as Christian Science is teaching men to know, that since God is omnipotent, the only real power comes from God. And this understanding enables men to prove and realize the support of divine law in the righteous effort to overcome the false assumption of destructive power in the carnal mind or matter. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 370), "The antagonistic spirit of evil is still abroad; but the greater spirit of Christ is also abroad,—risen from the grave-clothes of tradition and the cave of ignorance."

Surely, then, as men learn more fully that the real man is spiritual, not material, that he is the eternal likeness of God, will they prove that the greatness which is inherent in them is of the Christ, the spiritual idea of God. Then they will better understand as inevitable the fulfilling of Isaiah's vision that with the coming of the Christ, Truth, to human consciousness, "the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called . . . The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."

Each one can prove his spiritual greatness in proportion as he detects the errors in material thinking and discards them for the true qualities which come from God and partake of His perfection and power. One may not at once accomplish all that he sees ought to be done for himself and for the world, but faithful continuance in courageous thinking and doing helps to establish the reign of Christ, Truth, on earth. In a letter to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, Mrs. Eddy said (Miscellany, pp. 203, 204): "You whose labors are doing so much to benefit mankind will not be impatient if you have not accomplished all you desire, nor will you be long in doing more. My faith in God and in His followers rests in the fact that He is infinite good, and that He gives His followers opportunity to use their hidden virtues, to put into practice the power which lies concealed in the calm and which storms awaken to vigor and to victory."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"AHORA SOMOS HIJOS DE DIOS"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LECCIONES VALUABLES y profundas se están aprendiendo sin duda del presente conflicto mundial. Teorías anticuadas se van abandonando, tradiciones inútiles se rompen y nuevas esperanzas se desarrollan de las cenizas de creencias que se están desvaneciendo. Un comentador famoso, resumiendo el valor y fervor de una nación en la cual cada uno está trabajando por la comunidad entera, por el mundo entero, para preservar el ideal de la libertad individual y nacional, ha dicho: "En cuanto a mí, creo que el hecho notable de esta guerra es que los hombres no saben lo que hay en ellos o la fuente de energía que pueden utilizar, si es necesario. El hombre ordinario es mucho más grande de lo que él mismo cree o parece ser."

Esta observación da lugar a la pregunta: ¿Qué hay en el individuo que le hace capaz de manifestar fortaleza en las tribulaciones, firmeza y prudencia, de què ni él mismo ni los demás se daban cuenta en la rutina ordinaria de la vida cotidiana?—El cristianismo reconoce a Dios como Padre, y El es la fuente de toda la nobleza y grandeza que se han manifestado en la historia humana. Cristo Jesús dijo de su propia individualidad espiritual (San Juan, 10:30): "Yo y el Padre somos uno"; y en el mismo Evangelio encontramos (20:17) que habla de Dios como "mi Padre y vuestro Padre". Más tarde su discípulo Juan declaró (I. Juan, 3:2): "Amados míos, ahora somos hijos de Dios; y todavía no ha sido manifestado lo que hemos de ser; sabemos empero, que cuando él fuere manifestado, nosotros seremos semejantes a él, porque le veremos tal como es." Bien se puede entender, pues, que la individualidad verdadera, que le capacita a uno para elevarse a la defensa de los ideales de libertad, es espiritual —viene de Dios.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña a los que buscan sus verdades a reconocer la individualidad verdadera y espiritual del hombre como hijo de Dios y a expresar las cualidades que emanan de El, la Mente divina e infinita. Mary Baker Eddy al referirse a la individualidad verdadera y espiritual dice en la página 165 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "Como porción activa de una entidad estupenda, la bondad identifica al hombre con el bien universal. Así cada miembro de esta iglesia puede elevarse por encima de la pregunta tantas veces repetida: ¿Qué soy? a la respuesta científica: Yo soy capaz de impartir verdad, salud y felicidad, y ésta es mi roca de salvación y la razón de mi existencia."

Así cada uno puede saber que "la razón de su existencia" es realizar y expresar el bien que refleja a Dios, el bien divino e infinito, y ayudar a otros a hacer uso de este privilegio y realizar este propósito. Solamente los pensamientos y acciones correctas por medio de la fe en la infinitud perfecta de Dios, expresada en valor, paciencia y fidelidad, pueden explicar por qué—según se prueba en este tiempo presente de tribulaciones y dificultades—"el hombre ordinario es mucho más grande de lo que él mismo cree o parece ser."

Está bien que los que piensan de una manera correcta descubran que son capaces de hacer más de lo que están haciendo al presente, que al tomar recurso en el poder único y supremo del Espíritu, pueden vencer las fuerzas ilusivas del mal, que pretenden tener poder para organizar, para atacar y para destruir el bien que se haya desarrollado en la experiencia humana. Está bien que sepamos como la Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña a saber, que, puesto que Dios es omnipotente, el único poder verdadero viene de Dios. Y este entendimiento capacita a los hombres para demostrar y realizar el sostén de la ley divina en el esfuerzo justo de vencer las pretensiones falsas de un poder destructivo en la mente carnal o en la materia. La señora Eddy dice en la página 370 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "El espíritu antagonista del mal está todavía en el aire; pero el espíritu del Cristo también está en el aire,—resucitado de la sepultura de tradiciones y de la cueva de la ignorancia."

Entonces, seguramente, cuando los hombres comprendan mejor que el hombre verdadero es espiritual y no material, que es la semejanza eterna de Dios, demostrarán que la grandeza que es inherente en ellos, pertenece al Cristo, la idea espiritual de Dios. Entonces entenderán también mejor lo inevitable que es el cumplimiento de la visión de Isaías de que con la venida del Cristo o la Verdad a la conciencia humana, "el dominio estará sobre su hombro; y se le darán por nombres suyos Maravilloso . . . Príncipe de Paz. Del aumento de su dominio y de su paz no habrá fin."

Cada uno puede demostrar su grandeza espiritual en la medida en que descubra los errores del pensamiento material, substituyéndolos con las cualidades verdaderas que vienen de Dios y que participan de Su perfección y poder. Tal vez no se pueda llevar a cabo todo lo que se comprenda que debiera hacerse para uno mismo y para el mundo entero; pero el continuar consagradamente pensando y obrando con valentía, contribuirá a establecer el reino del Cristo o de la Verdad en la tierra. En una carta a una sucursal de la Iglesia Científica del Cristo, que encontramos en las páginas 203 y 204 de MISCELLANY (MISCELANEA), la señora Eddy dice: "Vosotros cuyas labores hacen tanto para beneficiar a la humanidad, no os impacientaréis si no habéis llevado a cabo todo lo que deseáis, ni tardaréis en hacer más. Mi fe en Dios y en Sus seguidores descansa en el hecho de que El es el bien infinito y que da a Sus seguidores oportunidades para usar sus virtudes latentes, para poner en práctica el poder que parece estar escondido en la calma y que las tormentas despiertan a vigor y victoria."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Uriarte Family Makes Tiles

THE GUIDE BOOKS will inform you that Puebla is more Spanish than Indian—more Spanish, in fact, than any other Mexican city excepting the Capital itself. Nowadays it is more Spanish than the Capital, even; there has been no rash of modernistic architecture on Puebla's pleasant features; the streets are narrow, formal, lined with beautiful colonial doorways and little churches whose façades are done in the magnificent blue and yellow tile for which Puebla is famous. Tile, indeed, was one of the things we had come to Puebla to see, or the making of it, rather. . . . We ate our lunch in a very modern restaurant right on the chief plaza of the town and looked across the square through the trees at the Cathedral while we inquired how to reach the tile-factory of the Uriarte family, perhaps the most noted in its field anywhere.

You enter the Uriarte plant precisely as you would enter any Mexican or Spanish dwelling; it is, in fact, an old house converted (with as few changes as possible) to the uses of the family business. From the inner court, which is large enough for a coach and six to turn round in, small rooms open on all four sides. One of them is the showroom; in it we found all kinds of tiles, set in the walls, on the floors, around the moldings near the ceiling. The court itself was almost completely decorated in tile; hardly a square inch of wall-space had been left bare, and the fine blues and yellows and pinks gave it a fairyland look—the kind of fairyland that Maxfield Parrish, say, might invent. In the show room were stacks of tableware also; plates and cups and saucers and large platters, most of them in the plain blue and white that has come to be associated with Puebla and in a very old pattern involving what appears to be a gazelle leaping joyfully through a conventionalized border of leaves and trees. But there was a soft green and yellow and burnt-orange design that we liked better because it was less suggestive of the kind of Chinese ware that is seen so often in the States, and while C. picked over the samples in order to choose enough for a Sunday-morning-breakfast service, I wandered out to see how tile was made.

I doubt very much whether an American factory of comparable importance would permit the casual and unknown visitor to stray through it as I did here, at any rate unless he possessed some sort of credentials. But no one seemed to think it odd that I should be interested in seeing the process by which the Uriarte family had made itself celebrated down the years. Wherever I went, into the room of the ovens where the tiles are baked, into the glazing department, anywhere at all, someone smiled and asked what questions he could answer. It was very informal and very friendly and altogether delightful, and I was particularly happy about my good fortune in coming into the room in which the designs themselves are painted at the moment when a large panel made up of at least a hundred tiles, eight inches square or thereabouts, was being readied for the oven. Ten women and girls were putting the colors on the separate tiles which looked a little like squares of bread with their floury plaster coating. As one did the black she would pass it to the next whose particular part in the assembly was to lay on the blue. Then came the pink and the yellow in the same way, followed at last by the more valuable gold leaf where it was needed. At the end of the wide double table, each tile was shunted to the only man in the room, who numbered them as they came and laid the squares one by one in a long row on the large wooden paddle that would be thrust into the oven in due time. . . . Perhaps this was no time to be thinking of modern American methods but I couldn't help wondering whether this rude assembly line hadn't been in existence, in principle at least, long before Henry Ford made the idea popular. There was this difference, however; there was no sense of speed-up. The girls looked up to see the visitor and then down again at their work, which they conducted at a leisurely but good enough pace. The foreman paused in his marking long enough to tell me a little about the glazing process, but it was too technical for me to take in all at once. I left when he went out ceremoniously bearing the long paddle before him on its trip to the fiery furnace. — From "Mexican Interlude," by JOSEPH HENRY JACKSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Warning

Yesterday I met an ant
Dragging a grain of corn:
Better get ready for winter! he said—
It's coming, sure as you're born.

Here in the city they sweep the leaves
Quickly out of the street,
Pretending it won't be autumn
If only they keep it neat.

Nothing is stored away in barns,
No shelves of jellies, no bins
Pungent with russet and astrakhan
Before the winter begins.

But a country heart is not so blind,
Seeing the last leaves fall:
Snow will sweep down on the city, too—
And nothing ready at all!

ELIZABETH WILDER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

'What Is the Question Now Put Before Society?' ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Of all the searching questions put to Mrs. Roosevelt in her mail and from the lecture floor, none has been more pointed than those she is answering each month now in the Ladies' Home Journal.

In the last three months, she has been asked, among other things:

"Why can't your sons grow up like other American boys?"

"I have heard that you and Mr. Roosevelt are separated, but that you live together to keep down scandal in the United States. . . . Please answer."

"Is Mr. Roosevelt of Jewish descent? Or what is his reason for favoring this nationality?"

"Do you believe in a fourth Presidential term?"

The frankness of the questions put to the President's wife has even amazed the newspaperwomen who attend her White House press conferences, notwithstanding that they themselves have had to do some difficult querying at times when the Roosevelt children were getting divorces or she had made one of her few missteps into a political trap.

At a press conference the other day, a reporter observed to Mrs. Roosevelt that she thought some of the Ladies' Home Journal questions were "rude."

"Do you think anything is ever rude?" the President's wife countered.

Two Motives Behind Queries

Ruling out rudeness as a motive, Mrs. Roosevelt went on to explain that people ask questions for two reasons: (1) Because they really want to know and (2) because they want to find out what a certain person will say. The questions she receives fall about equally into the two categories, she said.

A reporter suggested that some of the questions appeared to have been "planted" by persons or organizations hostile to the President. "If you answer a question honestly it doesn't matter if it is planted or not," Mrs. Roosevelt replied.

She went on to say that while she could not answer all the questions put to her by Journal readers, she endeavored to answer those asked most frequently. She has never refused to answer one.

The same is true of the first lady's mail which has at times even led her into the category of a Dorothy Dix or Beatrice Fairfax. In one unpublicized instance, she traced a vagrant father and reunited him with his family. She has made loans to hundreds of individuals who may or may not pay them back.

One of Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite stories concerns a woman who wrote to her saying she would like to adopt a baby. A few days later another letter arrived from the woman saying, that if she had a baby, she'd have to have a cow to furnish milk. The third installment of the letter said that if she had a cow she'd have to have a new refrigerator to keep the milk in.

In Behalf of Unity

Seriously, though, Mrs. Roosevelt's emphasis on honest answers to all questioners at this time has a deeper purpose. At the top of her Ladies' Home Journal column, it's explained that Mrs. Roosevelt is answering the questions "in behalf of greater unity."

The National League of Women Voters also testifies that honest replies to Americans' questions are a key to national unity. When it recently tried to unify its membership behind a "win the battle of production" campaign, it found thinking women refusing to co-operate wholeheartedly because they objected that there were too many strikes, that the President of the United States was trying to be a dictator, that they weren't convinced this country should be helping Britain as much as it is.

The League invited its members to write their doubts down and send them to national headquarters. The staff here hustled around, got the answers to the questions and mailed them out in pamphlet form.

Another evidence that the battle of morale is largely one of getting the honest facts across to the American people is the establishment within the Government of OFF, the new Office of Facts and Figures, headed by the Librarian of Congress, Archibald MacLeish.

Mrs. Roosevelt has been a pioneer in getting Americans' questions answered, and has found it a profitable occupation.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Memories—and the Present ..... ***By Robert R. Mullen***

Another good thing about columns such as these is the way they allow you pleasantly to nod to the past while still making a low bow to the present.

The thing that brings this up is a booklet, a sepia covered, plastic-ring-bound example of the printer's fine art. Put out by the Boston Housing Authority, your first impression is that here is another sample of how to be lush with the taxpayers' money.

But inside are some pictures, and they stir a vague recollection. It annoys you for a moment, and then it all floods back, the slightly musty smell when the room was opened in the morning, the little cactus plant on the window sill, the horned toad in the goldfish bowl on the table.

It was a red brick schoolhouse on East 14th Avenue, and it was many years ago. The sixth grade had just been given some new blue bound books, rather elegant books, and inside were some pictures: not very pretty pictures for the sixth grade. They were of Mulberry Bend in New York, and they portrayed the windowless tenement rooms and the decrepit furniture and filth that seems to go with them. There were some figures, too, about the loss to society from permitting people to live like that; but the arithmetic has long been forgotten, and Mulberry Bend—though once it must have been famous—doesn't seem to be in the books anymore.

I suppose the purpose of the blue books was to impress sixth graders, even though far removed geographically as well as socially from Mulberry Bend, with the wisdom of washing behind the ears. Maybe they succeeded; perhaps not. But a wisp of the pictures lingered.

Then, came the Boston housing book and some more pictures. You thumb through the reports, the photographs of people, the compilation of statistics, and, then suddenly, the pictures, stark, vivid, and a little bit repulsive.

There are the sooty and very indeterminate gray clapboard exteriors, the three or four-foot-wide air shafts, the half a dozen not very scrubbed children trying to play in the patch of sunlight. There is the kitchen, and if it will not bore you I'll try to tell you what is there.

The walls were probably once buff, but are now a sort of brown. The plaster has sagged loose here and there, but the laths are not yet exposed. It is cracked in many places and where it is cracked the paint has scaled away.

The stove is a solid-appearing little cast-iron affair with the Victorian scrolls and the stove maker's idea of how Chippendale legs should look when executed in iron. On the stove are a frying pan and a couple of kettles, obviously in not very good repair. The stove burns wood and along the wall is a neat but miscellaneous assortment of kindling, mostly broken-up boxes.

The sink is enclosed in wood, also of a dirty brown hue. There is a single brass faucet for cold water, and there is a shelf above the sink holding a kerosene lamp—and this within 50 feet of a light pole. Now, except for the dirt and decay, you might insist that such scenes are not uncommon in the rural sections; but the difference comes when you peek out the window—or is there a window? The picture doesn't show one.

You turn the page. Workmen are shown tearing down the houses. You applaud. Another page and the land for nearly as far as the camera's eye can reach is one level pile of debris. Another page and concrete forms are pushing up in orderly blocks, arranged for plenty of light and air to reach the myriads of big steel casement windows. The buildings are very much like most other three-story modern apartment houses, and they take form as you turn the pages.

You see room plans for the 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7-room layouts. And, for comparison, the kitchen. It might not appear in the linoleum ads as a model. The families who will use this type of kitchen couldn't buy those pretty cottages pictured in the ads. The average income of the 2,418 tenants selected by the Boston Housing Authority in 1941 was but $19 a week. They rent these apartments, including heat, lights, cooking, and refrigeration for from $22.15 a month for a three-room affair to $31.90 for a five-room place. The average monthly rental is $25.68.

You fold the page back to contrast the two kitchens. The new one has the very latest stove and mechanical refrigerator, a clean big porcelain sink, convenient cupboards, and there are two big windows that look out on green grass, and flowers and shrubs that the neighbors plant and maintain together.

A living room is pictured, showing how the occupants, with the advice of one of the settlement houses, have repainted their broken-down furniture, sewed together new slip covers, and otherwise made a charming apartment.

You turn another page, and here are the happiest pictures of all. There are two little girls, in white dresses, hair carefully curled, and they are pushing two doll buggies, in which you can see lovingly tended dolls. The caption says: "Doll Carriage Parade at the Village" (Old Harbor Village was the first of the Boston projects). The children are glowing with health and happiness.

There are arguments constantly raised about housing projects, you hear it said they deprive a city of some tax revenue—though that is being adjusted by payments for services. You hear it charged that they depreciate real estate by emptying surrounding tenements.

But, whatever the charges, that picture of the happy little girls will stick. You read in the book that 12,000 families are eager for accommodations such as these, of which 3,291 are presently built. You close the book fervently hoping they get them.

To Change the Subject:

Southward Ho! ..... ***By Wanda MacDowell***

The birds knew all about winter vacations in the South long before man did. Now that a major trek southward from the colder climes begins as soon as the first chill wind blows, it seems strange that humans were so slow in following the example of the birds.

How to make the 1,500-mile hop from winter into summer was the problem that had to be mastered. Today, man can beat the birds at their own game and fly from New York to Miami, from winter into summer, in a little more than eight hours. But fortunately everybody didn't wait until he could fly toFlorida. Some had to come and blaze the way and build the "empire of the sun."

First came Flagler, pushing his railroad further and further down into the toe of the Florida boot and carrying passengers from the North in the amazing time of a little less than three days. Now the trains do it in 24 hours.

Then the automobile developed as an informal means of travel. But again, it was a long time before good roads caught up with good cars through the South. I remember driving from New York to Miami with my parents when there were no paved roads between Washington and Jacksonville. Long distance automobile touring was an adventure indeed in those days.

Like a Polar Adventure

When New York friends heard we were planning to drive to Florida, it aroused about the same interest that an announcement of a trip to the South Pole might do today. We were considered rather daring and were regarded with admiration, and a little skepticism.

There were no route numbers in those days. No road maps, except funny little strips the driver held under his thumb on the wheel, and which guided us the entire journey with such definite directions as, "Turn left at red barn, cross narrow bridge, follow stream to white house, turn—etc. Road fair in good weather." In rainy weather it was not possible to drive at all. We had to lay over and wait until the red clay roads had dried enough so the car would not slip and slide all over the country side.

Service stations, such as they were, were few and far between, so the car was cluttered up with extra tubes, cans of oil, gasoline, and what not. We bought gas at the general store in most of the towns. As soon as we would pull up to a pump, word seemed to spread as if by radio that a strange car was in town. Before the tank was full we would be surrounded by a crowd of curious natives who gazed as us as if we were some kind of futurist monstrosity.

Good Service Everywhere

We made the trip in two weeks, something of a record. If anybody had told me then that some day I would drive a car, all alone, from Miami to Boston in less than half that time, with no more fuss or trouble than driving out to the suburbs, it would have seemed a far-fetched prediction. Yet, that is just what I did the past summer.

For a woman to drive the depth of the United States all alone is no great adventure—well, hardly ever. The routes, of which one may choose a variety, are so well marked, as well as indicated on resplendent maps, that nobody can get lost. Roads are well-nigh perfect, dotted with modern service stations. Where there seemed to be little but sleepy little towns on the route 20 years ago, with appalling hotels, now there are busy, attractive modern cities to welcome one every few miles and good hotels are the rule, instead of the exception. Nobody stares at you as if you must be "queer," coming from so far. And you do not think the "natives" quaint.

The birds have a slogan for it: Southward ho!

The Real Story on Strikes: They Are Notably Fewer

An expert corrects the popular impression of widespread labor trouble with some salutary facts.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Labor conditions are not getting worse; they are "definitely improving."

There are fewer jurisdictional labor disputes today than there were in 1937 and 1938.

For every collective bargaining agreement negotiated after a strike which gets into the newspapers there have been a thousand that the public never heard of.

These, and dozens of other challenging statements are made by Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, economic adviser to President Roosevelt, and till recently representative of the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management.

Wages and Prices

Dr. Lubin declares that wage rate increases have not been responsible for any large part of recent price increases.

He asserts that in terms of actual cost of the labor that goes into production, labor costs today are lower than they were in 1929 and 1930.

He declares that a legislative ceiling on wages at the present time would only be possible if a drastic lid were clamped down on profits.

He cites statistics indicating that certain business profits are still very high in the emergency.

He declares that certain recent price advances on manufactured commodities are made by companies which anticipate future wage increases, which have not yet occurred.

He believes that strikes and industrial strife will cease when there is an appreciation on the part of Americans—employers as well as employees—that America is in danger. The public, he feels has not yet realized the real situation.

These and other points are contained in a survey of the current wage-labor-price situation made by Dr. Lubin in many hours of testimony, given over a period of days, in recent hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee on the price control bill. Brought together this testimony gives a co-ordinated and comprehensive view of one of the most controversial domestic issues of the present by an important White House adviser.

Digest of Testimony

The following synthesis has been compiled from the extended questions and answers before the committee and gives the gist, and wherever possible the actual wording, or Dr. Lubin's replies.

Question: Are higher wages forcing up prices?

Dr. Lubin: No. Price increases that occurred up to August, 1941, cannot be attributed to the cost of meeting wage increases. Selling prices rose in advance of wage rates. And the commodity prices which rose most were least affected by labor costs.

But there have been big wage increases?

True, but in general selling prices have risen more than was necessary to cover the cost.

When did wages start to rise?

Beginning in March, 1941. They came only after it was evident that profits were rising rapidly in the industries where initial demands were made. They really began in four industries, cotton manufacturing, coal, steel and automobiles.

Are price advances out of line with wage increases?

Dr. Lubin: Well, one explanation for rapid price advances is that further wage increases are anticipated, and these have been discounted in advance in the terms for future delivery of manufactured articles.

Will wage demands continue?

There is reason for expecting so. The cost of living has been going up.

How far will this go, Dr. Lubin?

As a rough guide, leading increases have been in the range of 7 and 20 per cent so far. These have applied in most instances to plants and industries where net returns had increased spectacularly.

But what is the limit to such demands; will not labor's requirements be extortionate?

Raises are justified, I believe, where they still leave a big enough surplus to avoid an increase in prices, and leave enough profit to attract new capital.

Do you think labor will "be good" and not make excessive wage demands?

There are exceptions of course, but in most cases labor is willing to let the ability of the firm or the industry to pay determine how high its wage demands go.

Wages and Labor Costs

Are not wages out of line with labor costs, as of today?

The labor cost of producing a unit of goods in the manufacturing industries today is about 5 per cent lower than it was in 1929 and 1930, despite the fact that wages have gone up quite considerably since that time.

You talk about industrial profits setting off demands for higher wages; are corporations actually making high profits today?

Figures from the National City Bank of New York, comparing the first half of 1941 with the first half of 1940, after allowance for depreciation, interest and taxes, show tremendous increases in profits, and some of them from an already high level in 1940. I think that the industrial conference board shows figures which prove that profits have risen rather markedly in the last year. I do not see where they came from except from increased prices.

Dr. Lubin, the newspapers are full of defense strikes. Hasn't the Mediation Board fallen down on its work?

I believe it has done a very fine job. I believe opinion has been colored by the fact that the only cases that we hear of are those resulting in strikes.

You mean some cases are being settled without strikes?

Why in the Department of Labor right now we have about 10,000 or 11,000 union contracts. They are expiring every day of the week. For every contract negotiated after a strike, or threat of strike, there have been a thousand that we never heard of. Of course, I am not trying to justify those cases that result in strikes.

But have there not been increasing strikes on account of jurisdictional disputes?

There are fewer such disputes now than there were in 1937 and 1938. In recent months I would say they are probably lower than they were.

Still, there are lots of new strikes. What is causing them?

Wide World

Isador Lubin

Protagonist in the accompanying story of wages, prices, and strikes.

I have a list of strikes beginning in July, 1941, broken down into major issues involved. These show 38 per cent due to disputes over wages and hours, and 45 per cent over union organization, or union organization plus wages.

Jurisdictional Strike

What was the percentage of jurisdictional strikes?

In the 7 months ending July 31, only 1.9 per cent.

Well, have not strikes increased in the past seven months over the same period last year?

I would say, yes, they have.

What is the cause of that?

I would say that the cost of living had something to do with it.

To what extent have the strikes slowed up our defense program?

Dr. Lubin: The only test is to estimate the number of man-days lost as compared to the number worked. If we take the picture as a whole the loss has run between one-fourth and one-fifth of 1 per cent of the total time that was actually devoted to the production of defense goods.

Yes, but was not this loss greater than the actual percentage of cases involved, because of vital goods affected?

One's opinion as to the significance will vary. I have friends in the War Department who are bothered by strikes in a plant with a defense contract even though they may not need that thing for another six months. I get much more excited over a strike involving products vitally needed today or tomorrow.

Would you say those conditions are improving or otherwise?

I would say they are definitely improving. Occasionally you will get a flare-up for a day or a week, but taking it over a period of time, I would say they are improving.

You have had great experience with labor. What would you do to improve conditions?

I think we could cut down strikes that are not connected to wages, or working conditions as such, when there is an appreciation on the part of the American people, employers as well as workers, that the safety of the institutions of our country are being threatened.

But will labor make sacrifices?

They will, once they realize what we are up against. There is no other alternative.

Could you not make strikes illegal?

Dr. Lubin: I do not believe you can cut them down by legislation. I have found in my experience during recent months a lack of appreciation on the part of both employer and worker of the situation that faces them. If they realized it they would say, "Perhaps we should not play golf this afternoon," or, "We should not take this afternoon off, but let us put in some extra time." I think we are getting $1 worth of work for every dollar the worker is paid. But I think we should get more. How we can do that I do not know. They are getting it in some other countries.

Opposes Wage Ceiling

Do you not think we should fix a ceiling on wages?

Not under any condition unless at the same time you do it on profits. Furthermore a ceiling on wages would freeze many inequalities into effect.

But aren't there strong organizations to protect labor in its wages?

Well, I think we should remember that we have something between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 wage and salary workers, and only 10,000,000 organized.

Do you not think a wage ceiling would have a tendency to prevent wage disputes?

I would say very definitely that if you fix a wage ceiling you will be doing more to stimulate wage disputes than by leaving it out of the bill.

So you feel the real remedy will not arrive until public opinion deals with the proposition, and writes its own ticket?

I think that when the American people, with 25,000,000 wage earners and 1,000,000 employers, realize that the time has come to make sacrifices and adjust differences, then the situation will automatically solve itself.

The Chairman: On behalf of the Committee, I thank you very much Dr. Lubin, for your fine statement.

Dr. Lubin: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Wide World

One Compound Reason Why There Are Comparatively Few Strikes Today

This is the National Mediation Board, which has scores of successes in averting strikes for every serious crisis such as the coal controversy, which was under discussion when this picture was taken last month. Members of the Board, seated around the table, left to right: Thomas E. Kennedy, Philip Murray, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., William H. Davis, Frank P. Graham, Walter Teagle, Cyrus Ching, and Roger D. Lapham. John L. Lewis is seen seated in the rear.

© Harris & Ewing

Collectively These Men Represent Another Substantial Reason Why It Is Difficult to Strike Against Defense

This picture shows another part of the Nation's antistrike machinery in action: the Emergency Fact Finding Board, which conferred last week with President Roosevelt in an effort to avert a railway walk-out. Left to right: Thomas Reed Powell, Harvard University law professor; Wayne L. Morse, University of Oregon law professor; Huston Thompson, Washington, D. C., attorney; Joseph Willits, Director of Social Sciences, Rockefeller Foundation, and James C. Bonbright, Professor of Finance, Columbia University.

Premiere at State and Orpheum—Art, Music, Dance, and Theater

'Pulham' to Make Bow; New Bill at Memorial

The event of the week on the screen will be the world premiere of "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," this evening at the State and Orpheum. Robert Young, who plays the title role, and John P. Marquand, who wrote the novel from which the story of the film has been derived, will make personal appearances at both theaters. There will be no reserved seats at the premiere performance and regular prices will prevail. Regular showings at both theaters will begin Thursday morning.

The film which is set against backgrounds in Boston and New York has been directed by King Vidor from a script prepared by him and Elizabeth Hill. Hedy Lamarr has the role of Marvin Myles, and Ruth Hussey is Kay Motford. Among the others in the cast are Charles Coburn, Van Heflin, Fay Holden, Bonita Granville, Douglas Wood, Charles Halton, Leif Erikson, and Phil Brown.

The second feature at both theaters will be "Sing for Your Supper," with Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden.

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Abbott and Costello

"Keep 'Em Flying," the new Abbott and Costello comedy with Martha Raye and Carol Bruce in featured roles, arrives today at the Keith Memorial. The two comedians will be seen as mechanics at a flying school where officers are being trained for the army. Among the adventures in which they participate are a ride in a runaway plane, a chase on a motorized torpedo, and a rescue at an altitude of 3,000 feet. William Gargan, Dick Foran, Charles Lang and the Six Hits, William Davidson, Marie McDonald, and Susan Miller are among those in the cast.

The companion feature is "Moon Over Her Shoulder," which is described as a story about an expert on marital problems who neglects his own wife. Lynn Bari, John Sutton, Alan Mowbray, Leonard Carey, Irving Bacon, and Joyce Compton are in the cast.

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Raimu in French Film

At the Fine Arts beginning today the new film is "The Man Who Seeks the Truth," a satirical French film about a modern Diogenes in search of an honest man. Raimu heads a cast which includes Jacqueline Delubac, Alerme, and Gabrielle Dorziat. The story is by Pierre Wolf. The film is one of the last to be produced in France before the German occupation of Paris.

Also on the program are the "March of Time" on conditions in Norway, a film called "The Beauty of It," dealing with the work of craftsmen, and a defense picture called "The Bomber."

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'Swamp Water'

At the Paramount and Fenway, beginning Thursday, "Swamp Water," starring Walter Brennan, Walter Huston, Anne Baxter, and Dana Andrews, will head the new program. The film, which was directed by Jean Renoir, is concerned with people living in the region of the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia. In the supporting cast are Virginia Gilmore, John Carradine, Mary Howard, Eugene Pallette, and Guinn Williams.

The other feature on the bill be "Nine Lives Are Not Enough," a newspaper melodrama, with Ronald Reagan and Joan Perry in the leading roles. Among the other players are James Gleason and Toward Da Silva.

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'Sergeant York' Continues

At the Metropolitan a second week is promised for "Sergeant York" beginning Friday. Gary Cooper plays the part of the World War hero, and Walter Brennan, George Tobias, Joan Leslie, Margaret Wycherly, and Stanley Ridges are among the others in prominent roles. Likewise continuing for a second week is the short film, "Minstrel Days."

Starting on Thursday, Dec. 11, Tony Martin of the screen and radio, will be seen on the stage in a program which will also include Gene Krupa and his orchestra. The feature film, beginning on Dec. 11, will be "Appointment for Love," with Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan.

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Cab Calloway

At the Keith-Boston beginning Friday, Cab Calloway and his orchestra will be seen in a stage revue. On the screen will be "A Date With the Falcon," starring George Sanders and Wendy Barrie.

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At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Maltese Falcon," with Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor, and "Unexpected Uncle," with Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley.

Group From the Filmed 'H. M. Pulham, Esq.'

Seated are Hedy Lamarr as Marvin Myles and Robert Young as Harry Pulham. Standing, left to right, are Phil Brown as Joe Bigham, Bonita Granville as Mary Pulham, Van Heflin as Bill King, and Ruth Hussey as Kay Motford. The film will have its world première this evening at the State and Orpheum.

© Vitagraph

Walter Brennan as Pastor Pile and Gary Cooper as Sergeant York

In the film continuing at the Metropolitan

Dana Andrews and Anne Baxter

In "Swamp Water," film coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

Exhibitions at Fogg

By Dorothy Adlow

There are three special exhibitions current at the Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, to give point to an excursion there. The displays generally converge upon the Harvard class work and lecture routine and shed light on the nature of art education today. Exhibitions as divergent as the ones now shown on the first floor indicate the wide range of art studies and the increasing breadth of interest.

There is first a display of religious images, scripts, and architecture of the period of the Byzantine Empire. It has become popular recently among students to investigate the culture which progressed during those years. What impresses us especially today is the way one culture grows from the salvaged remains of another, nurtured afresh from new sources. The nomadic invaders brought with them new strains of influence to revive a declining classicism. In Byzantine art we observe tendencies towards abstraction and symbolism. Artists in the twentieth century have tried to revive the Byzantine viewpoint, and we have come to be more receptive to the medieval idioms and intentions through the efforts of modern artists and scholars.

At the Fogg Museum there are photographs of the magnificent Byzantine Church of St. Sophia. There are reproductions of the ornate mosaics at Ravenna, of carved ivories and illuminations.

In the Asiatic galleries are album paintings by Rajput miniaturists of the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. Here is an art which is descriptive, decorative, and symbolical. It is an expression of a feudal society which had its exotic conventions. Pictorial art is here allied with music the modes of which are developed in established pictorial episodes.

The third display consists of characteristic work by George Grosz, contemporary artist, who came to this country from Germany where he had been a member of the Dadaist group. The ferment engendered by the horrors and disillusion of the first World War, the standardization of the machine age, the status of the artist in the contemporary world were expressed vividly in the drawing by Grosz. His caricatures are bitter and unrelenting, his satire sinister. Some of the drawings at the Fogg point to the grossness of Naziism. Grosz was one of those sensitive artists who anticipated the worst. The extremes of his fantasies have been verified by history.

At the Fogg Museum are water colors of New York. They show the mystical tendency of Grosz who paints not what he sees but the way he feels about what he sees. Amidst a realistic scene there suddenly flashes a lyrical or fanciful episode. This artist gives the total experience, objective impression, subjective expression. There is an oil painted on Cape Cod. In it the artist's brush seems to dance rhapsodically to the beauty of the sky, clouds, sunlight and wind-swept dunes. We see how an artist of deep sensibility responds in a carefree moment of abandon.

On the Stage

A dramatization of Louisa May Alcott's "Little Women" will be presented by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater at Jordan Hall, Saturday morning, Dec. 13. This is the second of five plays which the Women's International League is sponsoring in Boston. The three remaining plays are "Penrod," Jan. 31; "The Sleeping Beauty," Feb. 28; and "Tony Tyler," April 11.

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In his first play, "Footnote on Fame," Dudley Hunt Cloud dramatizes a critical period in the marriage of Jane Welsh and Thomas Carlyle. The play introduces such contemporaries as Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. The action takes place at the Carlyles' Chelsea home in 1836.

The play will be presented by the Erskine Drama Department under the direction of Phyllis Stohl and Otto Ashermann at the Peabody Playhouse on Friday and Saturday evenings, Dec. 12 and 13.

Bicentennial of 'The Messiah'

When the Handel and Haydn Society gives its traditional Christmas performance of Handel's "Messiah" in Symphony Hall on Sunday evening, Dec. 14, it will carry out a custom begun in 1818, and faithfully adhered to ever since.

This masterpiece was the composer's most brilliant triumph, accomplished not by writing grander choruses than those he had already produced, for that seemingly would have been impossible; but by selecting a subject that spoke directly to the heart of humanity—by choosing a theme which exercised an equally powerful influence on himself and on his audiences. The magnificent structure was completed in the remarkably short period of 24 days and at a time when Handel was sorely tried by business reverses and the persecution of jealous enemies.

He composed "The Messiah" in his London home in Hanover Square, but London had been unkind to him and he resolved that "The Messiah" should be produced for the first time in Dublin, where he was held in high esteem.

A new concert hall, called Neal's Music Hall, had recently been erected in Fishamble Street, then a fashionable quarter of Dublin, and the first performance of "The Messiah" took place April 13, 1742, nearly 200 years ago. It was given for charity, as were all subsequent performances during Handel's lifetime. This was the composer's thank-offering for the vision that inspired him to clothe the sublime story of the Nativity and the Redemption in a musical garment of such surpassing beauty.

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The chortis, soloists, and instrumentalists, all chosen by Handel himself, were a very interesting group. All except the soloists were from the Philharmonic Society and the Musical Academy, amateur societies consisting of members of the aristocracy only; supplemented by a few chosen male singers from the two Dublin cathedrals. Mrs. Colly Cibber, the leading English actress of the day, gave such a touching rendition of the great aria, "He Was Despised," that Handel, from that time forward, wrote most of his contralto parts expressly for her. Of her, it was said by contemporary writers, that she understood, no less than Handel, the meaning of every note he had written.

The concert was repeated on the third of June following, "By Particular Desire of Several of the Nobility and Gentry," as the published announcements had it, and with the same gratifying success that marked the initial performance.

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The first complete performance of "The Messiah" in this country was given by the Handel and Haydn Society in 1818, although parts of it had been given by the Society previous to that. The coming concert, Dec. 14, will be the one hundred and seventy-fourth rendition of this work by the Society, and its eight hundred and eightieth concert. The soloists for this occasion will be Lucia Graeser, soprano; Georgia Graves, contralto; Eugene Conley, tenor, and Frederic Jencks, bass. The entire production will be under the conductorship of Dr. Thompson Stone, who this year observes his fifteenth season as conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society.

Dance Series at Hartford

Among eight events in the new Dance and Music Series announced by the Wadsworth Atheneum of Hartford, Conn., four are dance events, three are by musicians who have worked in close association with the dance, and one is an exhibition of dance photographs and motion pictures by Barbara Morgan and Thomas Bouchard, at which Mr. Bouchard's film recordings of the Humphrey-Weidman company in "The Shakers" and of Hanya Holm's company in the surrealistic dance, "The Golden Fleece," will be shown. This latter event, to take place on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 22, will be held in the Morgan Memorial Lecture Room. All the other events to be held in the Avery Memorial Auditorium.

Henry Cowell, the modern composer and pianist, will open the series on Thursday evening, Nov. 27. Carmalita Maracci, the interesting new dancer from California, will give a program on Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, when she will be assisted by her group of six dancers. On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 11, Gregory Tucker and Robert McBride, both members of the Bennington College Music Faculty and composers for modern dance productions, will play a program of seventeenth-century and contemporary compositions on piano and wind instruments; and on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1, Louis Horst, Martha Graham's musical director, foremost composer of modern dance music and authority on the history of the dance, will give a lecture-demonstration in which he will be assisted by eight members of Martha Graham's Group.

Following the dance photograph and film showing on Feb. 22 already noted, will be a concert by Anna Sokolow, the young modern dancer, and her group, on Wednesday evening, March 25, when she will perform some of the dances she was commissioned to compose by the Mexican Government during her two-years stay in Mexico City, as dance teacher, director, and choregrapher.

One of the most unusual events announced is the lecture and concert of percussion music by Franziska Boas and assisting group, on Sunday, April 26. Miss Boas is a modern dancer as well as an expert and original percussionist for the dance. The final event, scheduled for Sunday afternoon, May 10, is to be a dance recital by three or four of the younger modern dancers representing the major schools, to be selected and announced later.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Pianoforte recital by Ernst Levy, 8:15.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Pal Joey," presented by George Abbott, starring Vivienne Segal and George Tapp. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Papa Is All," presented by the Theater Guild. With Jessie Royce Landis and Carl Benton Reid. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Shoemaker's Prodigious Wife," by Fredrico Lorca and "Man of Destiny," by Bernard Shaw. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Old Ladies," dramatized by Rodney Ackland from Hugh Walpole's novel. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. 3:40, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Carole Landis. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"The Man Who Seeks the Truth," starring Raimu. 1:45, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30. "Norway March of Time," 1:20, 3:30, 5:15, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton and Dan Dailey, Jr. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:08, 5:50, 8:38. "Keep 'em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Four Men and a Prayer," Loretta Young and David Niven. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 3:50, 6:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor, Al Jolson. 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:46. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 9:18 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"The Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1, 4:05. "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 11:45 a. m., 2:50. World premiere of "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr, Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 8:30.

Paramount—
"I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Carole Landis. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:25, 10:05. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 6:15, 8:55.

R. K. O.-Boston—
"Week-End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe, Jane Wyatt, Philip Reed, Edward Everett Horton. 10:35 a. m., 12:55, 3:20, 5:35, 8:05, 10:15. Stage Show. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:05, 9:20.

Scollay Square—
"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Season's Football Review," "Information, Please," "Take Your Choice," "Perils of the Jungle," "Popular Science," "Hollywood Stars, Off-the-Set," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 1, 4:05. "Naval Academy, Freddie Bartholomew. 11:45 a. m., 2:50. World premiere of "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr, Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 8:30.

Telepix—
"Raymond Gram Swing," "Gatti's African Safari," "Information, Please," "Fitzpatrick in Alaska," "Popular Science," "U. S. C. Glee Club," "Polo with Stars," "Disney Cartoon," and 30 minutes of news.

Trans-Lux—
"Public Enemies," Wendy Barrie. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9:45. "The Stork Pays Off," Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 9:55.

Tremont—
"This Is My Affair," 11:30 a. m., 1:35, 7:45. "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 9 a. m., 1:10, 5:15, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "All Over Town," Olsen and Johnson. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Regent: "The Rains Came," Tyrone Power and Myrna Loy. "Knute Rockne." 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Greer Garson. "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.
Brookline: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8:05, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "They Met Again," Jean Hersholt and Dorothy Lovett. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lady Be Good." Eleanor Powell, Ann Sothern and Robert Young. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Kisses for Breakfast." Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.
Davis: 2:35, 5:55, 9:05. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.
University: "The Little Foxes." Bette Davis. 2:35, 5:55, 9:05. "Tillie the Toiler," 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly and Lola Lane. 2 and 9.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne. "Mystery Ship," Paul Kelly. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 3:17, 9:17. "Law of the Tropics." 1:34, 7:34.
Codman Square: "Smiling Through." Jeanette MacDonald. 3:05, 9:05. "Unexpected Uncle," Ann Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford and Greer Garson. "Parson of Panamint." Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Lost Horizon." 1:30, 7:39. "Awful Truth." 3:29, 9:58.
Park: "Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. "Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "The Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:51, 9:06. "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey. 1:54, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Gambling Daughters." Cecilia Parker and R. Pryor. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "The Smiling Ghost." Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Verne Kaaren. 2:30, 8:15. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 4:58, 8:06. "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye, Cesar Romero and Carmen Miranda. 3:18, 6:25, 9:34.
Mystic: "New York Town." Fred MacMurray. 1:55, 7, 10. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 8:25.
Maplewood: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:15.
Orpheum: "Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Evenings 7:11.
Strand: "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 9:10. "Law of the Tropics." Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:40, 9:55. "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. "Parachute Battalion." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Honky Tonk." Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 3:35, 9:10. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." 2:15, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby." Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Week End in Havana." Alice Faye and John Payne. 3:20, 9. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 3 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "This Woman is Mine." Franchot Tone. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break." W. C. Fields.
Strand: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris and William Tracy.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Blonde from Singapore," Florence Rice. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Parachute Battalion." Nancy Kelly and Robert Preston. "This Way Please," Fibber McGee and Molly. 2 and 8.
Central: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Charley's Aunt." Jack Benny. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Wild Geese Calling." Henry Fonda. "Private Nurse." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. "Saint's Vacation." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Hold Back the Dawn." Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "When Ladies Meet." Joan Crawford and Greer Garson. "Ice Capades," Jerry Colonna. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Gay Falcon." George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:09, 7:54. "Ringside Maisie." Ann Sothern and George Murphy. 3:38, 9:13.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart. "Unfinished Business." Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery. 2, 7:30

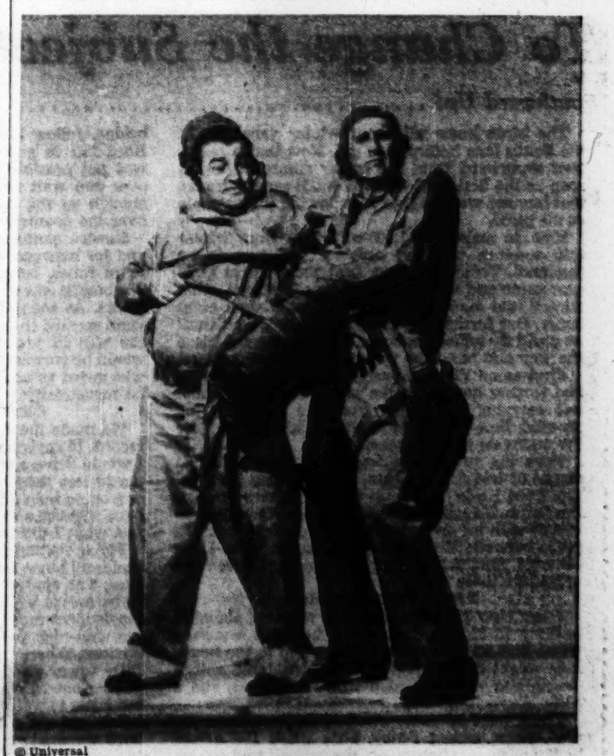
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Sun Valley Serenade." Sonja Henie. "Parson of Panamint." Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "One in a Million." Don Ameche and Sonja Henie. "Country Fair." Eddie Foy, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Parachute Battalion." Walter Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Navy Blues." Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie and Martha Raye. "Free and Easy." Ruth Hussey and Robert Cummings. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Buy Me That Town." Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3:18, 7:50. "For Beauty's Sake." Ned Sparks. 2:10, 6:48, 10:12.



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Lou Costello and Bud Abbott

In their new film, "Keep 'Em Flying," at the Keith Memorial

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
A Farce by NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Matinees THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

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50c, $1.00 & $1.50 Plus Tax. No Higher
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
At America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. 2:40
500 Seats for Every Performance 50c, Evgs. at 8:40

"Buoyant, Giddy and Funny . . . Ought to make everyone very happy."—Atkinson, Times
Max Gordon presents
JUNIOR MISS
by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields
Based on the stories by Sally Benson
Directed by Moss Hart
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:10. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40, Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib.
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON in Shakespeare's
MACBETH
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 St. FEnn. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"One of Miss George's most enchanting performances."—Atkinson, Times
Guthrie McClintic presents
Grace GEORGE and SMITH in C. Aubrey
SPRING AGAIN
A Comedy by Isabel Leighton & Bertram Bloch
HENRY MILLER'S, 43d St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
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ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40. Mail orders promptly filled.

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN Beck Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
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An Extra Week of Laughter!
Engagement Extended
Through Next Week
By Hilarious Demand
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
PAPA IS ALL
A new comedy by Patterson Greene
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Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, Boston
Thursday, December 4, at 8:30 P. M.
First Concert of
THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF EARLY MUSIC
Music of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries
played by The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments
Assisted by Olga Averino, soprano
Tickets at the door $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

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World Premiere Tonight at 8:30
Hedy LAMARR, Robert YOUNG, Ruth HUSSEY
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NOW! METROPOLITAN
GARY COOPER
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PARAMOUNT : FENWAY
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Today's Woman

Military Designs in Curtains Proclaim Your Patriotism From Your Windows

By Theresa Wallach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In step with our swing to patriotic themes, soon you will see novelty-weave curtain nets with anchor designs, with army chevrons, officers' stripes typical of the marines, and wings from the air corps. Won't they be delightful for youngsters' rooms? Another group draws upon our historical background—bringing forth distinctive star-and-wreath patterns of the Federal American era, and newly reviving Pennsylvania Dutch motifs.

With shorter days in prospect for the next few months, more time will be spent indoors. Your home's interior, therefore, is likely to come in for a close scrutinizing.

How cheerful are your rooms? How fresh looking? Ah, the curtains have taken severe punishment from summer sun; they have caught the dust, too, and even the rain of sudden storms. Yet windows, above all else, must be charmingly dressed inside, for they serve as a center of decorative interest. So, you decide, new curtains are in order. But what shall they be?

Before selecting styles, let us agree on the fundamental that poorly made curtains of shoddy fabric are not "cheap" at any price. A curtain's life is fairly short in comparison with that of rugs, furniture, or lamps. Yet smartly correct curtains truly do more toward giving a room a "lift" than other furnishings on which a like sum is spent.

Choose According to Taste

Also, curtains are less bound by set period themes than other furnishings; and therefore you may make your selections chiefly according to the dictates of taste and color schemes. As a rule, ornate rooms call for curtains of more formality than rooms done in "homespun" styling. Thus rayons and other fabrics with a sheen are usually suitable for hanging with damask draperies—which, in turn, should always be keyed to interiors of rather handsome mien.

That does not imply that fine cotton marquisette or lace nets are not suitable for rooms styled with 18th century English pieces. They are, indeed. And due to the excellent patterns being introduced in laces, these curtains still spell style-rightness and quality to a majority of women. There is a new delicacy about lace curtains that you will be sure to admire. The trend is definitely toward weaves of light weight, with intricate and sheer backgrounds embellished by lacy, all-over designs. In one group of these new cotton curtains, outstanding designs include a spreading vine pattern, a series of tiny bowknots, and a swag motif in lace.

Use Venetian Blinds Carefully

While it is not decoratively incorrect to use Venetian blinds and no curtains, too many folk think the former should be substituted for curtains, instead of being supplementary to them. Interior designers now often use both to obviate the bare effect of blinds alone; and their curtain preference is for sheer types such as fine filets, novelty nets, and marquisettes.

Organdies are among the attractive types showing great style strength. And it will be nice to know that today you may buy them with every assurance that they will emerge with pristine freshness after sudsing and ironing numerous times. But even though they are made of cotton, authorities warn us not to use a hot iron or else they will turn ivory.

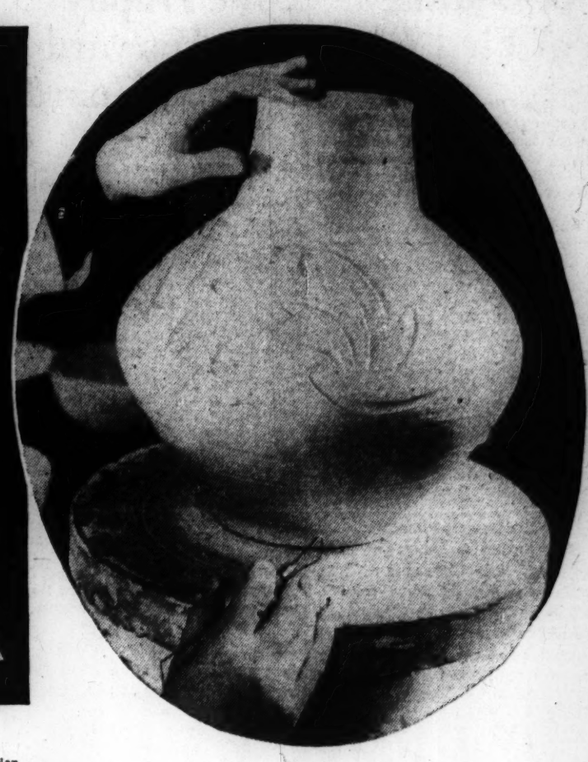
Quite the biggest news on washability, and it's closely linked with style news, too, concerns rayon marquisettes. These lovely sheer types have hitherto trailed cotton marquisettes in volume because of the latters' washability; but now the sales ratio has been reversed. For, the new brand new processing which enables rayon marquisettes to retain their shape, they no longer must be dry cleaned. In looks they are identical with rayon marquisettes not so processed. So be sure to check with your store about this before purchasing.

The trend toward originality which marks all curtains is shown by the new patterns which rayon marquisettes and similar appearing celanese panels are displaying. Yes, I said "patterns," for standard stocks of these flat weaves include such innovations as an inch-wide lacy stripe that will be smart in any room, especially one with a modern bent to its furnishings. Recommended for a modern decor, also, but which I personally think will lend distinction to many period rooms except those of provincial character, is a large plume design in a pressed process, on celanese, that gives a flattering two-tone effect.

Color Gains Importance

All the curtain experts are talking about color, color, and more color. Some of this campaigning comes from the fact that a number of curtains now are yarn-dyed, a noteworthy feature which means that the color resists fading and streaking when washed. While draperies often offer rich tonal harmony to a room's plan, now curtains may further the theme by a pale repetition of the draperies' basic hue. For example, with your green satin draperies you may choose a sheer, silky curtain of the soft green of a young leaf. And there are half a dozen fascinating pastel shades in the season's new lines.

Perhaps the most appealing features of these pastel curtains, especially for bedrooms and not-too-formal dining rooms, is the satisfactory effect they give when used without drapes. Here is where the extremely popular ruffled styles shine. While tailored types have an unassailable place, the swing to frills on curtains, evident a year or so ago, has grown apace. And why not? Here is your opportunity to add a touch of frivolity to a sober room, a soft and feminine touch to an otherwise commonplace room. Do not, however, be tempted by the various extremes in somber color effect or by curtains with rows of ruffles in contrasting materials. Overdressed windows make a parody of any room whose other furnishings do not suitably "play up" to them.



▲ Courtesy of Royal Doulton Potteries, London

Stoneware Made Now as in Tudor Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Among the many branches of ceramic art, stoneware—and in particular salt glaze stoneware—has a fascination peculiarly its own. Its popularity dates from centuries ago. English potters, in Tudor times, petitioned Queen Elizabeth for a charter to start a home product that would stem the import of "Cologne Ware," from Germany. The manufacture of salt glaze stoneware is still carried on by Royal Doulton, the only remaining Lambeth pottery of a score or more which fronted the Thames-side early last century.

The stoneware potter does not attempt to imitate the dainty, fragile graces of porcelain and china. His medium is a more robust, virile one, redolent of the clay which gives it form and being. The very name "stoneware" is apt, recalling as it does, the quality of certain natural stones, melted by intense heat and exquisitely colored by metallic influence through long epochs of time.

Stoneware is usually fired once only, at a white heat. Earthenware and porcelain, on the other hand, are fired at least twice. This means that the decorating and painting of stoneware must be completed before the firing, so that the colors may be burnt in. It is on the mysterious happenings in the open coal-fired kilns that many of the beautiful color effects depend. The characteristic salt glaze is obtained by throwing coarse salt into the kilns at a temperature of about 1200 C. The salt is decomposed by the intense heat; the chlorine passes off in dense fumes, while the soda combines with the silica in the clay to form a thin coating of hard, colorless glaze. The great charm of this salt glaze is that it in no way masks or mars the most delicate modeling.

Lambeth stoneware is made today in much the same way it was made a century ago, except that the potter's wheel is now power-driven. Each piece is individually shaped on the wheel and the potters and artists are given full scope for self-expression. The artist studies the lines and shape of each piece and creates a design to suit it. Designs may be incised or carved on the still soft clay or modeled in relief. Sometimes the outline of the design is applied in liquid clay of a contrasting color.

One feature of this handmade stoneware which appeals to interior decorators is that individual pieces can be made, at no great cost, to harmonize with a particular color scheme and to suit some special position in a room or hall.

Pieces such as those illustrated show that pottery made at a factory need not differ fundamentally from studio-made pottery, if, as at Lambeth, individuality on the part of the artists is fostered and traditional methods of throwing and firing are practiced.

The designer shown at the upper left is painting the colors on a stoneware vase before firing. The picture at the upper right shows another worker carving the design on a vase. At the left are examples of a type of Lambeth stoneware in which the rough texture of the clay is used for decorative effect.

Christmas Idea Brought From Old Mexico

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most effective types of Christmas decoration for the exterior of city, village, or farm homes is the traditional "luminaria," used so widely in our neighboring Mexico. And it is almost costless!

Specifically, a luminaria is a fifteen-inch paper bag with its top folded down two inches (twice to make a firm collar) and filled with four or five inches of sand or dirt in which a candle is held erect. (Fine way to use up odds and ends of dinner candles!)

In Mexico, these luminarias are placed upon gate posts, in rows along patio walls or porch railings, and even along the fire-walls of the flat-roofed Spanish homes. They could be used in similar positions in this country. Set along retaining walls, on either side of porch steps, or in almost any rather high position, they will do their decorative duty.

If you have never seen luminarias lighted at night, you may scoff at the idea of mere brown paper bags being dramatic. But withhold any scoffing until you make at least one luminaria and place it outside on a dark night. You'll be astounded at the lovely effect of its soft reddish gold glow. There are many gorgeous exterior Christmas decorations, but none that are more lovely at holiday time than these simple luminarias made from your groceryman's paper bags!

Evening Bags That Glitter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Evening bags are large this season. Envelope shapes are popular, especially for wear with dinner suits. The Tailored Woman shows one that is distinguished for its restrained use of rhinestones. The stones are tiny and attached to a dark ground so that the effect is subdued rather than brilliant. They are attached to the bag without the usual prongs, thus eliminating the chance of their catching on one's dress.

Fragrantaire
HOUSE PERFUME
The Unusual Gift
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER
Moderne
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Your selection of the illustrated Fragrantaire Wall Perfumers, and any of the 16 delightful Fragrantaire Garden or Forest odors make an unusual Christmas gift. They also add to the charm and loveliness of your own home. Illustrated folder, Art of Interior Perfuming, Free.
Special offer — $1.50
Value for $1.00
in Holiday Package
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Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
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Vase
Fragrantaire Co., Dept. C-8
381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
....I enclose $1.00. Send me 2 oz. bottle of perfume and Perfumer.
....Send C.O.D. ($1 plus postage). Check choice of 16 odors and Perfumer.
Check Your Choice
Moderne, Tiger Lily, Pine Cone or Vase Perfumer
Check Your Choice
Mountain Pine, Apple Blossom, Honeysuckle, Rock Garden, Narcissus, Sandalwood, Carnation, Spice & Herbs, Gardenia, Lavender, Bouquet, Oriental, Trefle, Chypre, Rose, Lilac

Hats Copy Flowing Scarves Of Desert Troops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

John-Frederics has been "improvising" in millinery again. As Mr. John stood in the center of the long mirrored salon, nonchalant as usual, waiting for the expectant audience to crowd themselves in rows of little chairs, you couldn't help wondering what he was going to contribute to the millinery picture. He looked so mild, so casual—as his hats never do. Those in this showing were no exception.

As a matter of fact, the striking thing about these hats were sleeve effects. This sounds like a typographical error, but it isn't. John-Frederics has introduced hats as part of the dress. Rich, full scarves of silk jersey flow in shadowy folds from the backs of them and fall, capelike, to the waist. Undoubtedly the caps of the French Foreign Legion with their flowing desert scarves contributed something to the inspiration. They capture much of the mystery and romance of the desert, these hats with their flowing scarves, but they seem a little complicated for everyday wear.

One model of this group that was particularly well received looked as if Mr. John had taken one of those old-fashioned embroidery hoops our grandmothers used so handily, bound it around the edge tightly and smoothly, then set it on the model's head, tilting it slightly forward. From beneath it flowed a scarf of natural shantung reaching over the arms, to a point just above the elbow; and, in back, to the waist where the two ends were brought around and tied in front—a practical disposition of the draperies on a breezy day.

Some of the scarves attached to hats terminated in long mousquetaire gloves, notably a ginger gold felt with a matching silk jersey scarf. Sometimes the scarves floated from each side of the hat, not unlike long braids, or were draped just across the back of the hair, or with one side long enough to tuck into the opening of the coat in front—a soft outline for an oval face.

Quite a point was made of black and white striped collapsible turbans. "We've made hundreds of these little travelling hats for wardrobes," Mr. John confided. "Women will take five or six hats with them when they go South—we want a lot of hats with very little shape except when on the head."

Continuing the theme of his fall collection, Mr. John gave the wearer a part to play. "I would like women to use their hands this year—accomplish things with their hands, maneuver their accessories and their hats according to the mood of the costume."

His turbans gave plenty of opportunity for carrying out this plan. One turban was of black and white striped silk, the points to be arranged and manipulated according to the wearer's ingenuity. It was outlined in red and green beads and worn with a multi-strand choker of beads of the same color. "A turban without an idea," Mr. John described it, "flowing and easy, as though you wrapped it yourself. Get a new point of view of a hat every day—see how many different effects you can get with it. Learn to use your fingers like the French."

Surely these milliners gave us every encouragement in this direction. Even their accessories were casual. As Mr. John explained when a model displayed a large yellow and red square of soft leather, "I have the idea that things shall be wrapped under your arm with a crushed look." Evidently you bundled whatever you wanted to carry with you into this generous square.

"The whole thing is the use of accessories this year," Mr. John continued. "Use gloves of different colors—a pink one and a black one perhaps—or a black one on one hand and a red one on the other. I like big bows too," he exclaimed enthusiastically. "Accessories are as important as hats. A bag that can be made of cotton to match your dress—or a bag of 'tickle pink' lined with black jersey. Let your accessories be as varied and novel as you like. They are enormously important."

On the Soapbox

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Let's Buy Toys for the Children, Not for Ourselves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have been wanting to air my views on this subject for years, and I am so glad that the Monitor has now provided a Soapbox from which I can do it.

It's the matter of buying toys that please the parents instead of buying what the child wants and needs for his development. In this respect I believe the dads are the worst offenders—these boys, that haven't grown up yet. Over and over I've seen some dad buying an eight to ten dollar electric train for a five- or six-year-old boy, when what the child should have had was a simple wind-up or push train that he can play with and operate himself.

Then there is the mother who insists on buying dolls for her girls regardless of whether they want them or not. Generally she buys just the kind she used to like. If your daughter is the type of girl who doesn't care for dolls, why not be sensible and get her what she wants?

Many parents have told me that they didn't think the children really needed toys, because they just let them lie around. Let's look into the matter. Take George, who was given a large wagon to play with at the age of four, when he should have had a small-size wagon. He didn't play with it much because it was too heavy for him to handle and because he could just barely reach his toe to the ground when coasting. He could hardly have explained exactly why he didn't use it more often, but he always played with something else, until he was about seven years old. In this case the over-indulgent parent had simply wanted to buy the finest, biggest, most expensive wagon in the store, because it gave him a sense of well-being.

I might mention another case where a well-meaning dad made his boy a sailboat. The dad was a good worker and very precise about everything he made. The boat had to be of the best; even the finest silk was used for sails. These were good points as far as the dad was concerned, but the poor little boy had to wait nearly two years for the boat to be completed, and then it was almost always a rough-and-ready home-made boat which he played with instead.

I could cite many more instances where parents and friends have bought or made toys to please their own vanity instead of to amuse, instruct, and develop the child. I have made mistakes along this line myself, and perhaps this is why I have been aroused to see the great error in it. So parents, relatives, and friends, let's forget ourselves this Christmas and get things for the children!

Mamie

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted.

Men Have Woman Designer to Thank for New Styles in Their Handkerchiefs

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the big stories behind men's handkerchiefs this season is a girl—a lovely dark-eyed girl with a bright smile and a marvelously keen sense of accuracy. She is Louise Miller, designer for the Cherokee Spinning Company and Spindale Mills, one of the three or four women in the country engaged in this highly technical field of design.

Nearly always the designing of men's handkerchiefs and shirting materials has been the prerogative exclusively of masculine hands. Now along comes this feminine wizard with patterns and threads and colors, turning out handkerchief designs for America's top manufacturers of men's handkerchiefs, creating one of the mildly silent revolutions that go on behind the scenes in industry.

"What must you know to carry off all these laurels," I asked as Miss Miller spread before me a group of handkerchief patterns painted on squares of stiff paper. So varied were the designs that I wondered how it would be possible to think up another combination of lines. They looked to me as though the last hankie pattern must have been drawn.

Like So Many Snowflakes

"Someone is always asking me that," she said, "and the only way I can think of to answer it is to say that there are endless, countless snowflakes, and they say no two are alike. Handkerchief patterns to me are just like so many snowflakes. There is no end to them."

Miss Miller studied art in Boston at the Vesper George School of Art, then began designing printed dress goods. She found, however, one serious drawback to this work. It appeared to be controlled relentlessly by the seasons. One position in this field led to another until at last she came face to face with the designing of handkerchiefs—an industry oblivious of seasons, active the year round. Miss Miller knew what she wanted when she saw it. She began to design men's handkerchiefs.

"What are your tools," I inquired, "besides your paintbrush and ruler?"

Measures the Threads

From her bag—an exceedingly neat bag—she extracted a curious little metal gadget with a dozen or so short metal wings swinging from each end. On these are marked notches for the finest threads, unbelievable numbers of them to an inch.

"This is called a Screw Pitch Gage," she explained. "It is used ordinarily to measure the number of threads on screws. I use it to make accurate measurements of threads in a given design, by pressing it into the paper. These notches must conform to the number of threads (ends is the technical word) per inch in the woven handkerchief."

My eyes grew round. A man's handkerchief will never again be just a neat masculine-looking pattern, I'm afraid, not after my talk with Louise Miller.

When the design has been marked on white paper, the exact shade of each stripe is painted in, also the background color, if any, and the hankie pattern begins to emerge on paper. This painting is sent to the mill where the first few, called "headends" are woven and cut off. Immediately these are sent, one to the New York office of the company, the other to the handkerchief manufacturer, to check on the accuracy of both color and weaving. Miss Miller assures me that they actually do count the threads per inch to make certain that the quality is up to specifications ordered. The mills only weave the handkerchiefs; then they are sent to the manufacturer to be made up, finished, and retailed.

A Unique Service

In this way the Cherokee Spinning Company and the Spindale Mills render a unique service, for they style and design the handkerchiefs in exclusive patterns and fabrics for the various manufacturers, assuring each his own rights.

There are not more than six mills in the country making men's fancy woven patterns in handkerchiefs, though there are many which simply print the materials. So satisfactory is the output of the former that they have been able to replace completely the goods formerly imported from Czechoslovakia and France, edging in also on the English market.

More Colorful Than Ever

Miss Miller says that handkerchiefs for men this season are more colorful than ever before. Men continue to place blue combinations first as their favorites. Red is a close second, tying up their fondness for this gay color with the outstanding color in men's neckwear. Brown takes third place, replacing green which was so popular last spring.

AMERICAN LEADER
HAIR NETS
TWO DOZEN FOR $1 POSTPAID
All shades for Bobbed or Long Hair. Cap or Fringe styles. Single or double mesh. Gray, White, Lavender—one dozen $1. Agents wanted.
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GREATLY IMPROVED
CHARBENEAU MARKERS
Re-enforced "RED TIPS" for Convenience and Long Wear
Sample Unit on Request
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When a Christmas Card isn't enough, send:
McCOMAS
3 FRUIT MARMALADE
The Fresh-Fruit Marmalade
1. It's made from the 3 great citrus fruits—grapefruit, oranges, lemons—all 3 together. It has the color of sunlight on gold!
2. It's made from fresh fruits—no canned dried peel goes into this marmalade. That's why it is filled with tender pieces of fruit that almost melt in your mouth.
3. It's made from the 3 fresh fruits, water and sugar, and nothing else—no acids, pectin or coloring added. That is why this distinctive marmalade has the full flavor of a natural tang that is always delicious!
Gift Wrapped. Your Card Enclosed:
Twelve 1-pound jars $4.85
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ARLINGTON MILLS, Lawrence, Mass.

Victory Over Toronto Maple Leafs Puts Boston Sextet at Top of League Standing

Bruins Prouder of Beating Rivals Than of First Place

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

First place in the National Hockey League standing and a 3-1 victory over their cherished rivals, Toronto Maple Leafs—these are the prized possessions today of Boston's Stanley Cup champions, the Bruins. Both are appreciated deeply, yet as much as the Bruins like the idea of being in first place, they cannot help liking their victory over the Leafs even more.

Following last night's game, played under most difficult conditions of heat, stale air, and bad ice, the Bruins almost to a man relaxed in their dressing room and smiled their satisfaction. Capt. Dit Clapper spoke for the rest when he said, "That was a good one to win. Now we are even with Toronto for that 2-0 defeat they gave us in the first game of the season." Clapper had a right to speak for his mates, for he played by far his best game of the season. The victory was the Bruins' sixth in a row in their latest string.

Play Again Sunday

Dit and the rest of the Bruins now can look forward to the rest of the week off, for they do not play again until next Sunday when they go to New York to meet the Rangers. This lay-off comes at a most opportune time, for the B's are practically at the end of their rope. In the past 17 days they have played nine games, an average of better than one game every two days, and in the past two games the team has shown the effects of too much hockey and too much travel.

Last night against Toronto, as well as last Sunday against Montreal Canadiens, the Bruins did not really get going until the third period. Sunday the Bruins were behind 2-0 going into the third period and won only by rapping in two goals in 23 seconds in the last 72 seconds of play. Last night they were behind 1-0 going into the third period, tied the score midway through that stanza, and then won with two goals in 34 seconds in the overtime. As Des Smith explained it, "We had no pep until the third period was under way. Before the game none of us could whip up any enthusiasm."

Kampman Scores

The contest started out in wide-open fashion and continued until Bingo Kampman put the Leafs out in front by sinking Bob Davidson's pass at 7:14 of the first period. Thereafter Toronto played cautiously, putting the attacking burden directly up to the Bruins, and with the Bruins tired even before the game, they did not even the score until 11:01 of the third period. Dutch Hiller, the B's newest acquisition, tied the score on assists from Clapper and Bobby Bauer. In the overtime Eddie Wiseman got the winning tally by poking home Bill Cowley's rebound, while Red Hamill made the verdict safe when he broke away with Art Jackson. Hiller received credit for an assist on Wiseman's goal and Bauer another assist on Hamill's.

Toronto definitely missed its rangy center and spark plug, Syl Apps, and its all-star defenseman, Wally Stanowski. Although Coach Hap Day had planned to dress Wally and use him if necessary, game time found Stanowski in street clothes at the end of the Leaf bench. Apps had gone home Monday.

Centers Outstanding

For the Leafs, centers Pete Langelle and Billy Taylor played iron-man roles, each taking turns pivoting their third line besides playing center for their regular line mates. Langelle, who with Don Grosso of Detroit is one of the best forecheckers in the league, was particularly bothersome to the Bruins and although no one had a stopwatch on him, it appeared he was on the ice most of the night. Before the game Coach Day thought he might use his defenseman, Jack Church, to round out his forward group, but with Toronto getting an early lead, he left Jack back of the blue line to protect the margin.

Both goalies were magnificent. Time and time again the Bruins' Frankie Brimsek and the Leafs' Turk Broda saved spectacularly. Even in defeat a lot of credit is due Broda, who stopped 47 shots as the Rossmen applied more and more pressure. Brimsek had 29 stops.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 2

National League
Boston 3, Toronto 1 (overtime).

Eastern Amateur League
Johnstown 3, New York 2.
Atlantic City 3, Washington 2.

American Association
Fort Worth 3, Dallas 3 (tie).

Schedule Tonight

American League
Springfield at Cleveland.
Providence at Pittsburg.
Hershey at Philadelphia.
New Haven at Washington

American Association
Tulsa at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at Omaha.
St. Louis at Fort Worth.

Eastern Amateur League
New York at Baltimore.
Boston at River Vale.

Lowe Trophy To Harvard Star Guard

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It was getting late and the hustle of waiters and clatter of dishes indicated that the Gridiron Club dinner was progressing alarmingly in that the guest of the evening had not arrived. Endicott Peabody 2nd, Harvard's All-America guard candidate, was to be awarded the George Lowe, Jr., wrist watch and time was slipping away with the largest gathering of the club and guests in history impatiently awaiting a look at the selected youngster.

The Lowe trophy is presented to the "outstanding New England college football player" who typifies honesty, courage, and self-sacrifice, and it was typical of Peabody to be exhibiting all these attributes especially in being late. He had promised earlier to speak to a club of boys and he had kept his word to the youngsters even though he had to arrive late for his own honors.

"Chub the Answer"

Coach Dick Harlow introduced Peabody to the more than 200 members and addressed Chub: "You can realize from this group what Bull Lowe meant to sport." He told the gathering about the last meeting Lowe attended and driving homeward past the Stadium he said to Harlow, "Dick, I hope you have an All-American someday. And Chub, gentlemen, is the answer."

Peabody told the gathering he was "very, very grateful and humble as a member of the Harvard line for they earned All-America as much as I did." He gave the reasons for success this year and shared it with line mates and coaches alike. His frank and enthusiastic talk pleased the club members and guests.

Another trophy of equal importance to the club but of limited scope went to little Stacey Clark of New Hampshire University. It was the William H. Cowell Memorial annually awarded to a worthy New Hampshire football player.

Pound for Pound

George Sauer, former Nebraska All-America fullback and present Wildcat coach said of Clark, "Pound for pound, and I mean his 138 pounds, gentlemen, he was as good a safety man as they come. For three years I have covered my eyes on kick-offs and punts. I always told him to start straight up the middle and cut quickly for the sidelines. I am still waiting for him to do it." Clark played more football than any member of the team in the past three years. His father was present at the dinner.

In selecting Peabody for the Lowe trophy the committee of Tom Keady, Dan O'Connor and Swede Nelson, personally investigated and decided. It was not done on hearsay. The other recipients of the honor were Charley O'Rourke last year, and Gene Goodreault, the previous year, both from Boston College. D. Leo Daley was toastmaster and Dennis Delaney provided the entertainment. Two assistant waiters, Ray Whelan and Tony Fontana, are members of the Boston University football squad.

Four More Added To Northern Team

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Four additional players, one from undefeated Duquesne and three from the Midwest, have been added to the Northern squad which will compete in the fourth All-Star Blue and Gray game here Dec. 27.

Acceptances were announced by the Blue and Gray Association from George Gonda, Duquesne fullback; Jim Rimble, Indiana tackle; Ed Lechnor, Minnesota tackle, and Bill Friedland, Michigan State end.

These additions brought to 16 the number chosen by the Blue coaches, Lynn Waldorf and Bert Ingwersen of Northwestern and Carl Snavely of Cornell. They plan to complete selections this week.

The Southern squad, meanwhile, had its full 22-member quota.

The squads report Dec. 20 for training.

Navy Captain

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Alan R. Cameron of San Gabriel, Calif., sophomore fullback, has been elected captain of Navy's 1942 football eleven, academy athletic officials announce.

He is the first backfield man to captain the varsity squad since 1927.

Howard W. Dawson of Marked Tree, Ark., has been elected manager of the 1942 gridiron team.

Davis Buec Coach

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates announce that Virgil (Spud) Davis, veteran catcher, who was released unconditionally Oct. 2, has been signed as a coach for next season.

Davis, whose home is in Birmingham, Ala., will fill a vacancy in the coaching staff left by the release Oct. 15 of Bernard (Mike) Kelly.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	9	2	0	18	44	23
Toronto	8	3	0	16	37	30
New York	6	5	0	12	41	34
Chicago	5	4	1	11	29	26
Brooklyn	3	7	1	7	25	39
Detroit	3	7	1	7	23	34
Montreal	1	7	1	3	21	33

Result Dec. 2,
Boston 3, Toronto 1.

New Type of Bullet Pass

Yale's Unsung Hero Shooting a Forward

Francis E. Jones loads up a Fort Devens three-incher to throw a Yale bullet-pass over the line. Inducted just one week before the Harvard-Yale game, Private Jones will be present tomorrow night at the Kenmore Hotel as one of 18 unsung football heroes who will be guests of John Shepard 3rd. The First Corps Area Commanding Officer, Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, delayed Jones' transfer to Fort Lee, Va., so that the unsung hero could attend the banquet.

Sports Around the Hub

Lupien Capable Successor

One of the least publicized and yet one of the most capable young ball players on the Red Sox roster is Ulysses "Tony" Lupien, the former Harvard all-around star. If Jimmy Foxx departs from Fenway, as seems likely, "Lupe" is the logical choice to fill the hole at first base, and it is our guess that the boy will not be long making Boston fans forget his more famous predecessor, Al Flair, who was supposed to be Lupien's chief rival, was swept out of the picture by the Army.

Flair, being a red-head, was last spring tabbed a more colorful player than Lupien. But while in college, Tony always managed to keep the spectators interested, whether it be baseball or basketball. If given a chance, Lupe will probably do the same at Fenway. He hits a long ball and plays a smart defensive game around first base.

* * *

The Boston Olympics, who have lost their last two road games and who hope to get at least an even break in games at River Vale tonight and at Atlantic City Friday night, had their hopes dimmed by the news that Jack McGill will not be available because of a knee injury. McGill, one of five Canadians to join the 'Pics this winter, has been a fixture on the second line and is well up on the scoring list.

* * *

Teams in the Eastern Amateur League, incidentally, are all trying to add strength by the addition of new players. Baltimore, which lost its two starts to the Olympics, has taken on three new men and will attempt to emerge from a slump which has seen only three wins in the last nine games.

* * *

The Olympics return to the Boston Garden this week end for a Saturday evening game with the Baltimore Orioles and a Sunday afternoon contest with River Vale.

* * *

According to rumors out of the South, Salem is being considered for a post-season football clash with Miami (Fla.) high school. But to earn such a date, the Salem eleven must defeat Medford on the latter's field on Saturday. Miami will probably invite City College High of Baltimore if Salem is defeated.

* * *

The recently-formed track and field officials club, with Oscar Hedlund of M. I. T. in the president's seat, will conduct a quiz session at the Boston Y. M. C. A. this evening as part of the program to develop better track officials in this district. Ed Parsons will answer all questions pertaining to intercollegiate rules, Al Lill will handle A. A. U. track rules and Larry Johnson will do the honors on field events and cross-country.

* * *

Boston University and Massachusetts Tech play Friday night at the Boston Arena in the opening college hockey game of the new season. The game is scheduled to start at 8:30.

* * *

Shorts . . . Local basketball officials will follow the new interpretations of the rules Friday night at Belmont. Belmont will meet Brookline High, and B. U. will oppose St. Anslem in demonstration games . . . Wally Boudreau, junior quarterback on the B. C. varsity eleven, has reported for hockey. He is a forward . . . Union Boat Club, class A champions of last winter, have taken the lead in the senior squash racquets league. University Club is in second place.

* * *

Charles F. Adams is opposed to the two linesmen idea in hockey . . . It's news when Bobby Bauer gets penalized in two successive Bruin games . . . Like the Yankees in baseball, the Bruins can win those crucial games . . . Red Sox fans can rest assured that: Bobby Doerr will stay; Jack Wilson will go . . . Bob Quinn reports that the Braves' Sanford (Fla.) camp is in order . . . The Bruin defense got through last night's game without a penalty.

Bob Saumsiegle Proves Problem To Husky Coach

Coach Herb Gallagher has a center of first-string caliber but doesn't know where to put him. The problem child on the Northeastern varsity hockey squad is Bob Saumsiegle of Waltham, and Herb must find some solution before the opener with Tech next Tuesday at the Arena.

Last year Saumsiegel centered on the first line with Capt. Johnny Chipman and the high-scoring Fred Cusick. The second line, composed entirely of sophomores, had Mike Fernberg, Bill Hutchinson, and Jack Carder.

Chipman and Cusick are no longer available, so Saumsiegle is left by his lonesome. The three sophomores now are juniors and still are playing together, so Coach Gallagher is loath to break them up.

Then there is the first-string line from last year's freshman team, with Walter Hurley of Newton teaming with Gabe Connors and Bob Maker of Framingham. That trio has been working together in all the practice sessions, so Gallagher hates to break those sophomores up.

At the moment Herb thinks he may put Saumsiegle in the junior line in place of Fernberg. Then again, he thinks he may put Bob in the sophomore line in place of Connors. And then again he is considering forming a third line to be used just as much as the other two.

Several good sophomores, including the Dedham pair of John Lally and Frank Alward, and Perry McRobert of Natick, are available, as is junior Carl Westlund of Belmont. Herb may put Saumsiegle with two from this group and challenge them to displace one of the first two lines.

Dudley Chosen For Memorial Gridiron Cup

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3 (AP)—Bill Dudley, University of Virginia football captain and the nation's high scorer for the 1941 season, won the "Player of the Year" award of the Robert W. Maxwell Memorial Football Club yesterday.

The 19-year-old senior was chosen by the club's board of governors from a group of college players that included Minnesota's Capt. Bruce Smith; Gene Davis, Penn captain and quarterback; Andy Tomasic, backfield ace of Temple; Endicott Peabody of Harvard, and Navy's Bill Busick and Bill Chewning.

Dudley, who has changed his original plans of entering the ministry and now intends to follow a coaching career, will receive the trophy at the club's fifth annual football dinner here Jan. 13.

He'll be the fifth to win the honor since the club established the award as many years ago in honor of the late "Tiny" Maxwell, widely-known Philadelphia football official and sports writer. Others who have received the award are Clint Frank, Davey O'Brien, Nile Kinnick and Tommy Harmon, judged by the club as the outstanding gridiron players of their day.

Dudley topped the nation this year by scoring 134 of the 279 points Virginia racked up against opponents, and Coach Frank Murray has classed him as the greatest back ever to play on his teams. A native of Bluefield, W. Va., Dudley has accepted an invitation to play on the eastern college team in the annual East-West football game at San Francisco on New Year's Day.

Garden Shots

Like the Leafs, the Bruins were down to 13 players when Roy Conacher had to retire because of a leg injury midway through the game . . . Herb Cain is still at home in Canada resting his injured shoulder . . . Stanowski was missing only his second league game in two seasons.

* * *

In the third period to cover Conacher's absence, Ross broke up his Kraut line, playing Bauer with Hamill and Jackson, and Wiseman with Dumart and Schmidt . . . This marked the first time that the Krauts had not played as a unit since they were first teamed together when they were with Providence in 1936-37—barring, of course, the times one member of the line was missing through injury or penalty.

* * *

Manager Art Ross has another innovation in regard to his face-off regulation . . . He would penalize any player refusing to stay behind his line in the face-off circle by removing him from the circle and giving his opponent a free pass—towards his own net . . . A two-minute penalty, he feels, would be too severe.

* * *

Cliff Thompson, former Boston Olympic star now with Hershey Bears in the American league, will play for the Bruins on New Year's night against Brooklyn Americans . . . Bill Chadwick, another new referee this year, made his first N. H. L. appearance in Boston last night . . . Chadwick appeared here last winter as an official in the Eastern Amateur League to which the Olympics belong . . . The ice began to melt halfway through the game, due to the excessive heat . . . Because of the rain, the blowers could not be opened, and the air grew more and more oppressive.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Johnstown	7	1	2	16	49	42
New York	7	3	1	15	52	35
Boston	7	2	0	14	38	22
Washington	4	6	1	9	48	53
Baltimore	3	6	0	6	41	49
Atlantic City	3	6	0	6	28	38
River Vale	1	7	0	2	18	35

Results Dec. 2
Atlantic City 3, Washington 2.
Johnstown 3, New York 2.

Bill Terry Tackles Job Of Building Up New York

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 3 (AP)—"If I can't do some good on this job in two years, I ought to get out."

With that as a starter, Bill Terry pitched into his new job today as boss of the New York Giants' farm operations, a job which he hopes will rebuild the National Leaguers and put them back in the running as a pennant contender.

Leaving his newly-appointed successor, Mel Ott, to run the Giants, Terry tackled the farm problem which at the moment appeared to need more building than re-building. The Giants own only about a half-dozen minor league clubs—Jersey City in the International League; Fort Smith in the Western Association; Milford, Del., in the Eastern Shore; Salisbury in the North Carolina State League; and Bristol of the Appalachian. Jersey City is a double-A club, Fort Smith class-C, and the remainder class-D.

Both Renewed

The Giants last season had working agreements with Jacksonville of the class-B South Atlantic League and Natchez in the class-D Evangeline. Both are to be renewed.

Terry disclosed that the Giants are dickering for four more minor league clubs, but declined to name them or say whether working agreements or outright acquisition was contemplated.

"This is the work I have been wanting to do," said Terry last night, "and I feel sure that I can give Mel some ball players that will be a great deal better than what I have had to work with recently."

The surprise change in the Giant set-up, which broke on the eve of the 40th convention of the National Association of Baseball Leagues, cost Terry a sizable cut in salary. The former first baseman, who succeeded John McGraw in 1932, had been receiving $42,000 a year. His new salary was not disclosed, but was understood to be approximately $30,000. Terry's former contract, which had another year to run, was cancelled.

Probable Shifts

Terry's promise to give Ott fresh major league material drew speculation of baseball men on probable shifts in the Giants' lineup and likely disposal of present playing talent.

Only one major deal was made in two days on preliminary dickering—the Cardinals' sale of pitcher Hank Gornicki to the Pittsburgh Pirates for a wad of greenbacks reported to approximate $30,000.

The minor leaguers arranged to meet in their first business session today, and consider proposed amendments to the major-minor league agreement and rules.

The New York Yankees swapped managers of their two ace farm clubs, sending Johnny Neun of the Newark Bears to Kansas City and Bill Meyer to Newark.

The announcement was made through the Newark club of the International League by George M. Weiss, general manager of the Yankee farm system, after Weiss discussed the change with the two managers.

Lou Boudreau, 24-year-old manager of the Cleveland Indians, chose two veterans for his coaching staff to give the club's direction a balance between youth and experience.

He named Oscar Mellilo and Burt Shotton as his chief aides. Boudreau also said George Susce, bullpen catcher, would be continued on the Cleveland coaching list.

U. S. Polo Has S. Iglehart As Only 10-Goaler

NEW YORK (AP)—Polo was left with Stewart Iglehart as its only ten-goal player when the United States Polo Association announced the list of new handicaps to govern play during the coming year.

Cecil Smith, the hard-riding Texan who with Iglehart was the only active ten-goal player in the world this year, was dropped to a nine-goal rating. Mike Phipps, who led the Gulf Stream four to the open championship and victory in the Waterbury Cup competition, was boosted from eight to nine goals while Ebby Gerry and Winston Guest remained at the nine-goal figure.

Charley von Stade, also a member of the Gulf Stream team, Pete Bostwick and George Oliver joined Eric Pedley and Bobby Gerry in the eight-goal bracket. Von Stade's handicap was increased from six goals and Bostwick's from seven. The shifting left only four men rated at seven goals and only one of these is a newcomer, Alan Corey, Jr., of Gulf Stream, who was raised from six. The others are Billy Post, Elmer Boeseke and Henry Evinger.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 2

Michigan State 30, Fort Custer (Mich.) 29.
Scott Field (Ill.) 59, Stevens Point T. 36. (Overtime.)
Detroit Tech 46, Cleary College 25.
Monmouth 53, Burlington (Iowa) Junior College 34.
St. Bonaventure College 42, Waynesburg (Pa.) College 36.
Upsala 37, Kings (New Castle, Del.) 30.
Rider College 61, Princeton Seminary 41.
Millikin 33, Eastern Illinois Teachers 27.

Boys From N. H. To Hawaii In Swimming Guide

MERCERSBURG, Pa. (AP)—John Miller, editor of the Official Swimming Guide, included boys from Hawaii to New Hampshire in his list of outstanding private school swimmers.

Carlos Rivas of Hawaii's Punahou School, which has sent many great natators to Yale, tops the breaststroke ranks.

The selections:

50-Yard freestyle: Donald Boyer and Ted Hobart, Massanutten; Brewster MacFadden, Lawrenceville; Alan Ford and Walter Krueger, Mercersburg; Mel Barnard, Pillsbury; Dick Leigh, Shattuck; Eric Courtney, New York Military Academy; J. Hawksworth, Worcester; James Gamble, Flintridge.

100-Yard freestyle: Ford and Krueger; Boyer, Hobert and Frank Elliott, Massanutten; Hawksworth; Donahue, St. John's; William Rolph, Punahou; Fred Wheeler, Haverford; William Glynn, Hebron.

220-Yard freestyle: Ford, Abel Gilbert and Martin Anderholm, Mercersburg; Carlos Rivas and Rolph, Punahou; Albert J. Towar, Castle Heights; Robert Brooke, Massanutten; J. Carrington, Andover; Hawksworth.

100-Yard backstroke: Ford and Harry Holliday, Mercersburg; Frank Monprode, Seton Hall; Charles Andros, Albany; Robert Tribble, Iolani; H. J. Jenkins, Culver; O. Hallett, Andover; George Tullridge, Staunton; Myron Franke, Augusta; Don Anderson, Massanutten.

100-Yard breaststroke: Rovas; Birkby Leip, Hun; T. Dekel, Worcester; Joseph Liga, Seton Hall; Roger Smith, Lawrenceville; H. Hoelzer, Mt. Hermon; Walter Wieckzorek, Blair; Schoonover, Chicago University School; Anderholm.

Diving: Christy, Western Reserve; R. Cuthbertson, Andover; Albert Downes, New York Military Academy; George Eddy, Mt. Hermon; Gilbert Evans and Robert Rambo, Mercersburg; John Quay, Deerfield; Robertson Robinson, Chicago University School; William B. White, Canterbury; Rodney Young, Blair.

Garbark Is Sold

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—The Milwaukee club of the American Association announces the sale of catcher Bob Garbark to Buffalo in the International League. Garbark played last year with Milwaukee and Toronto.

Draft Meeting Postponed

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—The regular draft meeting of the National Pro Football League has been postponed until after the championship game, Dec. 21, it was announced here.

Two Vermonters Elected to Lead Middlebury on Gridiron Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 3—Co-captains of the varsity football and cross-country teams were elected here yesterday at Middlebury College. Robert J. Adsit of Burlington and Earle J. Bishop of West Rutland were picked to lead the Panthers on the gridiron next fall, while Lewis H. Haines of Bridgeport, Conn., and Paul D. Davis of West Burke will head the Harriers.

Co-Captains

Earle J. Bishop (lower) of West Rutland, Vt., and Robert J. Adsit of Burlington, Vt., engage in a bit of "horseplay" following their election as co-captains of the 1942 Middlebury College football team. Bishop is a tackle and Adsit a guard.

The Atlantic Council also announced the names of 22 winners of varsity football and seven cross-country letters. In addition 24 football and six cross-country numerals were awarded to freshmen.

William N. Margolis, Waterbury, Conn., was chosen captain of the Middlebury yearling eleven; Alleo G. Vickers, Forest Hills, N. Y., versity football manager; John Barmby, Webster, Mass., frosh football manager; Clarence B. Huxley, Manhasset, N. Y., and Shelton Clark, White Plains, N. Y., assistant varsity managers.

Varsity letter awards:

Football—Co-Captains Anthony W. Wishinski, Windsor and John S. Prukop, New Brunswick, N. J.; Charles S. Beach, Poultney; Charles M. Clapper, Newport; Kenneth E. Cosgrove, East Orange, N. J.; Richard C. Davis, Brockton, Mass; Willard M. Mayo, Rutland; Charles L. Sanford, Waterbury, Conn.; Robert J. Adsit, Burlington; Earle J. Bishop, West Rutland; Donald L. Dale, Salisbury; Edward E. Shea, Hartford, Conn.; Richard S. Morehouse, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; George S. Harris, Jr., Upper Montclair, N. J.; Harold H. Hollister, Rye, N. Y.; Kurt K. Klein, Buffalo, N. Y.; Arthur S. Pepin, Newport; Robert B. Reusman, Medina, O.; John P. Urban, West Hanover, Mass.; Alfred G. Boissevain, Westport, N. Y.; Victor C. Colonna, Albany, N. Y.; Robert W. Bredenburg (mgr.) Champlain, N. Y.

Cross Country—Captain David K. Smith, Pittsford; Lewis E. Haines, Bridgeport, Conn.; Paul D. Davis, West Burke; Richard S. Kinsey, Riverton, N. J.; Harold P. Parker, Auburndale, Mass.; David T. Stebbins, Manchester; Robert E. Pierce (mgr.) Middlebury.

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Big Six All-Star Football Teams

By the Associated Press

First Team

Pos.	Player-College	Class	Height	Weight
End	Fred Preston, Nebraska	Sr.	6'3"	190
End	Hubert Ulrich, Kansas	Jr.	6'1"	197
Tackle	Roger Eason, Oklahoma	Sr.	6'1"	205
Tackle	Norville Wallach, Missouri	Sr.	6'3"	215
Guard	George Abel, Nebraska	Sr.	6'2"	200
Guard	Robert Jeffries, Missouri	Sr.	6'1"	190
Center	Darold Jenkins, Missouri	Sr.	6'	190
Quarter	Harry Ice, Missouri	Sr.	5'10"	165
Half	Jack Jacobs, Oklahoma	Sr.	6'1½"	187
Half	Dale Bradley, Nebraska	Jr.	5'10"	175
Full	Robert Steuber, Missouri	Jr.	6'2"	194

Second Team

Ends—Bert Ekern, Missouri, and Frank Barnhart, Kansas State.
Tackles—Clarence Herndon, Nebraska, and Robert Brenton, Missouri.
Guards—Ralph Harris, Oklahoma, and Fred Meier, Nebraska.
Center—John Hancock, Kansas State.
Quarter—Maurice Wade, Missouri.
Halfbacks—Ralph Miller, Kansas, and Orville Mathews, Oklahoma.
Fullback—Donald Reece, Missouri.

Commerce and Finance

Strategic Materials' Shortage Found Hurting Little Business

Business and Industry

Federal Taxes Near Top, Says Senator George

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia said today he was convinced that Federal taxes had reached near-maximum levels and that the cost of the defense program would have to be spread over two or more generations by borrowing, which might boost the national debt to $150,000,000,000.

Senator George said he believed a majority of the Senate Finance Committee, of which he is chairman, agreed with him that Federal taxes already were so high as to be only a little under the maximum amount that could be drained out of the national income "without tremendously weakening our whole economy."

While the Georgia Senator told reporters he was willing to support reasonable increases in levies and to make readjustments in rates, he declared the public ought to be informed that present defense outlays could only be financed by large-scale borrowing which would have to be paid back over a long period of years.

"We can't forsee the limit of the debt that is likely to be incurred before this defense program is completed," he said "The national debt may go anywhere from $110,000,000,000 to $150,000,000,000 and it will have to be amortized over the life of the present, the next and maybe the third generation.

"We are certainly far up the scale now of the revenue that may be realized from taxes."

While the Georgia Senator said there undoubtedly would be some increase in Federal revenues through the tapping of new sources, he indicated this was not likely to be anything like the $4,800,000,000 boost suggested to the House Ways and Means Committee recently by Treasury officials.

Nor, he added, was the Treasury's former goal of meeting two-thirds of expenditures by taxation and one-third by borrowing likely to be attained. More likely, George said, less than half of the money spent would be raised by immediate taxes.

NEW YORK (AP)—Taxes paid in the 1941 fiscal year to Federal, State and local governments were estimated by the Conference Board at $16,600,000,000, an all-time record.

The previous peak was in the preceding fiscal year, the private research organization said, when the collectors got $14,107,000,000.

People who paid less than $125 in all forms of taxes during the year got off lightly, the board's figures indicated. That per capita figure also was a record, comparing with $108 in 1938.

Of the total, the Federal Government took $7,673,000,000 in the year ended June 30, the report showed. In 1938, its best previous year, it got $5,937,000,000.

The Conference Board economist figured Federal receipts for the current fiscal year would reach $12,659,000,000, an amount higher than the country paid in all kinds of taxes in any year prior to 1938 and more than double the maximum Federal taxes of the first World War.

State collections for the fiscal years ended June 30 or earlier, were figured at $4,137,000,000 for the period on the basis of returns from 37 States and estimates on the others.

Local taxes took $4,790,000,000, the survey showed, still short of the all-time peak of $5,018,000,000 collected in the fiscal year ended in 1930.

The rise in the income of various governments was a reflection, the board said, of rising national income, growing business activity and, to a certain extent, new taxes and higher rates for old levies.

Price Stabilization Meeting

WASHINGTON (AP)—Methods of stabilizing prices of wooden hoops, staves and headings used in barrels will be discussed at a meeting in New Orleans Dec. 6 by representatives of the industry and the Office of Price Administration.

OPA said the discussion would be limited to materials used in making "slack" barrels, generally used to ship powdered chemicals and a variety of food products such as dried eggs and meats.

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GEORGE MIXTER,
December 1, 1941. *Treasurer.*

Slichter Says Business Must Supply Postwar Employment

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Fla.—Discussing the outlook for private enterprise in America, Professor Sumner H. Slichter of Harvard told investment bankers assembled here in convention that "the first big test of private enterprise will be provided by the shift from war production to peacetime production.

"If private enterprise sits back and makes few plans for this transition," he stated, "allowing the Government to assume the responsibility for the transition, the position of private enterprise in the community will be injured. On the other hand, if private enterprise is vigorous and resourceful in assisting the transition, it will win back much of the public confidence which it lost between 1929 and 1933.

"The outlook for private enterprise depends above everything else," said Professor Slichter, "upon its success in giving employment." Discussing means to this end, he said: "Working out stable relationships between business and trade unions will help. The important reason for the unsatisfactory trend in costs in recent years has been the effort of many enterprises to prevent the spread of unionism by granting wage increases. Recognition of unions is likely cheaper for business than attempts to prevent the spread of unionism."

Urges Research

Professor Slichter also stressed technological research as a means of increasing employment opportunities, and also of easing the transition from war to peace. "Now is the time," said he, "for business to redouble its efforts to develop new products, to improve old products, and to develop new methods of production."

Addressing the convention on "Some Sidelights on Free Enterprise," Mr. Roy W. Moore, President of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., told the convention that "our system of free private enterprise is an essential element of our free way of life. The best way to save private enterprise is to save democracy itself."

Investment bankers here appear to be more pleased than they are willing to admit with the progress of the Washington hearings on amendment of the present Federal laws affecting Wall Street. Official fingers were crossed as McLean Stewart of Harriman, Ripley & Company reported to the convention, to which he flew for a brief statement, that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee was giving the bankers' amendment proposals "fair, thorough and patient" attention.

Experience has made the investment bankers quite understandably humble in their hopes for amendment modification of the present securities laws. The original official attitude, during passage of the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and other Federal laws, was to the effect that "if these laws turn out to have shortcomings we will agree to amendment." The bankers found plenty of shortcomings in the laws but little or no official interest in amendment, and for seven "long years" there has been none at all of the kind of amendment investment bankers wanted. Originally quite ambitious about the amendments they wanted, they clipped and pared them as the year went by to those which, they felt sure, would unquestionably retain the original protection for investors intended by the law, but provide some cutting of red tape and abating of unnecessary civil liability. A typical product of this evolution was their proposal that utility bond offerings, which must be registered under the meticulous requirements of the Utility Act of 1935, be relieved of the equally meticulous and almost wholly duplicating requirements of the Security Act of 1933.

Proposals Voluminous

The Securities and Exchange Commission attitude resisted amendments with the word "the times are not politically right.' At length the bankers enlisted enough support in Congress to bypass or over-rule this obstruction and get hearings before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, headed by sympathetic Congressman Clarence F. Lea (D) of California.

As a matter of fact the proposals now before the Committee are almost incredibly voluminous. They do not affect solely investment banking, but also the operation of the regular stock exchanges and the over-the-counter markets. The proposed amendments include (a) those favored by Wall Street, including the investment bankers; (b) those favored by the SEC, and (c) those agreed to by both So complicated a problem does this present that a special and perhaps unique "committee print" has been prepared by the drafting officials which puts each of these categories of amendment in a different type-font for the greater convenience of the hearing committee in its highly technical problem.

Hearings began late in October and will do well to be finished in mid-December. The brief of the proposals itself runs to round 185 pages. The transcript of the record from Oct. 28 to Nov. 26, which will be used by a sub-committee later in drafting a bill, runs over 360 pages. The hearings have been retarded by Congressional preoccupation with the Neutrality Act, labor legislation and price-control, so that hearings have often run only from one to two hours a day in the mornings, and of the 25 members of the Committee the average attendance has been only about 10.

The opening hearings were devoted to the Security Act of 1933 and so Wall Street witnesses were almost entirely confined to the investment bankers, of whom R. McLean Stewart and John Starkweather carried the brunt of the burden, with representatives of the New York Stock Exchange, the Curb, and the National Association of Securities Dealers standing by. As the hearings move on to the Act of 1934 and subsequent laws this concentration on investment bankers' problems will end, and the exchanges and the over-the-counter people will have their say.

Legislative Prospects

Legislative prospects are somewhat as follows. Hearings may end some time in December. A subcommittee of perhaps seven will then take the transcript of the hearings and draft a bill some time in January. Such bill might come before the House in February. If passed, it might get to the proper Senate Committee in March. Thereafter its course depends on its reception by the Senate Committee, which might on the one hand accept the House bill practically in toto or on the other hand might strike out all from the enacting clause on and then hold hearings of its own.

General outlines of the major investment banking issues at stake were given on this page of the Monitor on August 8. The bankers want several simplifications in the enormous paper work now required for a new corporate issue, including a merging of the prospectus and the registration statement, and the cutting out of duplicate requirements called for by different laws. They also want a ban on the "private placement" of large corporate issues with insurance companies.

On this latter score, the Committee has already heard considerable testimony from both sides. The investment bankers naturally want to ban this by-passing of their own financial distribution machinery. So, mildly, does the SEC, presumably because it by-passes the Commission's powers of saying yes and no. Two life insurance officials, one for the Metropolitan and one for Prudential (the two biggest) have testified against any such ban. On the other hand, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, which has found itself out in the cold on issue after issue of refunding bonds gobbled up by the big life insurance companies at "private sale," have expressed their quite natural opposition to the practice and their agreement with the investment bankers in wishing it banned. The American Bankers' Association, however, which does not appear to have as much at stake as the above-mentioned interests, has testified for no change in the law.

Case Against Red Tape

Incidentally, the witnesses—including insurance executives and ABA officials who think "private placement" should remain permissible—have in the course of testimony made out quite a strong though incidental case against the red tape and excessive liabilities woven into the regular distribution procedure by the laws of recent years.

One result has been to lead Representative Lyle W. Boren to introduce a separate bill which would exempt "publicly distributed" issues from registration if they are (1) legal for investment by insurance companies or savings banks in certain States, or (2) if the offering company has already furnished and kept up to date the voluminous information now required under the Security Act of 1933, the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, the Utility Act of 1935, or the Federal Power Act of 1940.

Despite its unhappy 1933 experience, in which various professions, factions and interests in Wall Street "told on" each other to the Pecora investigating committee, and so furthered the general fastening of Government control on the Street then and in subsequent years, Wall Street testimony before the House Committee in the last month has been by no means in agreement. Differences of viewpoint between the stock exchange, the investment bankers, and the over-the-counter dealers, have shown up on several occasions. Among the most interesting of these has been the expressed desire of the stock exchange people that securities in the "negotiated market," i. e., over-the-counter, be subject to the same registration and other "full financial disclosure" requirements as those traded on the "auction markets" (i e., the stock exchanges). The over-the-counter market's feelings on this proposal may be imagined.

The SEC has not been very cooperative. Its opening testimony was a long re-hash by Ganson Purcell of the pre-1933 abuses which led to passage of the original "truth-in-securities" bill (Security Act of 1933). It wasn't received by the Committee with much enthusiasm. The Commission's subsequent testimony has admitted no merit in anything it does not itself advocate.

Named Mortgage Bond Trustee

Old Colony Trust Company has been appointed trustee under indenture of trust and general mortgage by Brown Company relating to an issue of $12,849,300, principal amount of general mortgage 5 per cent cumulative bonds Series A, due Dec. 1, 1959.

Insurance Official

L. Vaughan Grady

Appointed Secretary of the Home Indemnity Company, New York. Mr. Grady, who has had wide experience in the insurance field, became associated with Home Indemnity as Branch Manager at Chicago in 1937. In 1939, he became Assistant Secretary.

Automobile Prices To Be Fixed Near The Present Levels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The prices of new automobiles will be fixed at approximately the present levels, defense officials said after a meeting of dealers.

The Office of Price Administration offered two tentative formulas for fixing the prices and asked the dealers to indicate their preference. By an informal but overwhelming vote of 78 to 3, the dealers chose a plan under which they would have the option of using either formula—"whichever would be most advantageous to a dealer in a given locality."

Both wholesale and retail automobile prices will be stabilized at the conclusion of studies now being conducted by Cyrus McCormick, head of the automobile section, and other OPA officials.

$15,000,000 Block Of New York Bonds Sold at 101.1099

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—A $15,000,000 block of New York's long-term bonds, issued to finance grade crossing removals, has been sold to a syndicate headed by the National City Bank of New York City at 101.1099, which figures a net interest cost to the state of 1.4458 per cent.

The issue brought total borrowings for crossing eliminations to $152,500,000. State Comptroller Joseph V. O'Leary termed the sale "the best" of 12 such issues since voters in 1925 authorized bonding up to $300,000,000 for elimination projects.

Other bidders included J. P. Morgan Company, Chase National Bank and the Bank of Manhattan, all of New York City.

Auto Production Rises During Week

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News estimated last week's production of new cars and trucks in the United States and Canada at 90,170 units, compared with 69,939 in the previous week, when output was curtailed by Thanksgiving recesses.

This compared with total production of 124,575 vehicles in the comparable week of 1940, the publication stated.

The week brought to an end the output-quota period set by the OPM from Aug. 1 to Dec. 1, it was pointed out. The publication said the majority of the makers filled their quotas, although a few did not reach the full limit allowed them.

"Those of the latter group indicated they would seek permission to produce the unfilled amount in the December to January period," Automotive News declared.

Prices Are Fixed On Zinc Material

WASHINGTON (AP)—Maximum prices on rolled zinc sheets, strip and plates, adjusted to the recent one-cent a pound increase in slab zinc prices, were announced by the Office of Price Administration.

The ceilings fixed these base prices per pound, f. o. b. mill:

Sheet zinc, 13.15 cents; ribbon or strip zinc, 12.25 cents; small zinc plates, 11 cents in lots of 1,000 pounds and over, 12 cents in lots of less than 1,000 pounds; large zinc plates, 12 cents in lots of 1,000 pounds or over, 13 cents in lots of less than 1,000 pounds; zinc engravers' plates, raw, 14.25 cents, finished, 21.25 cents; zinc lithographers' plates, 15 cents.

Various discounts up to 7 per cent, depending on the size of shipments, are permitted on sheet and strip zinc.

Change in Cotton Goods Ceiling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration disclosed that price schedules on cotton goods would be amended soon to permit sale of window-shade cloth at a premium of six cents higher than the maximum established for Class A print cloth. The amendment will be retroactive to Oct. 21 and OPA said it would not object if buyers and sellers began immediate use of the premium.

Small Business Facing Crisis, Senators Hear

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Small business in America faces a crisis. Ten thousand applications for relief are received each week by the director of priorities of the OPM, seeking strategic raw materials that are being rationed, or are under allocation controls for defense purposes.

A number of small companies have been forced to the wall through inability to get materials, despite the rising tide of business activity as a whole. These numbers may be increased from dozens to scores and then to hundreds if the process of adaptation to new conditions is not speeded up.

Little Business Hurt

This situation has been testified to, in detail, before a Senate Naval Affairs subcommittee. Now the subcommittee has gone into executive session to study how to shape legislation, initially proposed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, to meet the crisis.

Big business, according to the witnesses, can adopt itself more readily to war conditions. Big business has received a vast majority of the defense contracts. Little business, with modest capital and limited technical skill, finds itself pushed to the wall if it cannot get the raw materials, steel, copper, aluminum, rubber and dozens of others which are difficult to obtain.

Everyone agrees that defense should come first. But in the national emergency it is also generally agreed that there is more than a selfish interest in keeping small business alive. The difficulty is to find what to do.

Most of the witnesses before the Walsh subcommittee liked the objectives of the O'Mahoney bill; didn't like the bill. That was true of Commander Horatio G. Sickel, representing the Navy on the priorities commission, and Col. Joseph L. Phillips, representing the Army. They said the bill as drawn would "put small business ahead of the defense program."

Amendments Sought

Mr. O'Mahoney said he was eager to have amendments. He didn't care what the bill said so long as small business wasn't crushed.

The O'Mahoney bill would create a special agency to give little business a hearing on its complaints against defense priorities and allocation orders. If the tribunal decided that small business would have to quit or be "substantially impaired" unless it were allotted more of the precious copper, or steel, or lead, President Roosevelt would have to issue an order allocating it the materials sought.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois seized the words attributed to Floyd B. Odlum, head of OPM's contract service, that 2 to 5 per cent of the nation's strategic materials would be all that small business would need to keep it going. Senator Lucas proposed an amendment to the O'Mahoney bill providing "equitable distribution of not less than 2 and not more than 6 per cent" of these materials to non-defense industries.

Not Enough Critical Materials

But other witnesses were doubtful. They included Blackwell Smith, assistant director of priorities. Defense isn't going to be able to spare even 2 per cent of its magnesium, for example, he indicated. He told the Senate committee that although the OPM now receives about 10,000 letters a week and that 500 plants had been threatening to close, "very few" small business concerns actually have shut down.

The hearing went down two sidepaths:

Yesterday, Guy Holcomb, head of the Antitrust Division's small business section, quoted official statistics showing that the nation's lead industry in September and October produced 28.8 per cent less than in the same period last year. Senator Harry S. Truman (D), of Missouri, charged lead manufacturers were selfishly restricting production to get higher prices, or lower tariffs to bring in lead from their mines in Canada and Mexico.

Commander Sickel, in the second instance, made a statement that commanded discussion:

"It is extremely doubtful," he said, "if our stock piles of strategic materials will reach the proportions needed for a long war."

Roads Place More New Freight Cars in Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — New freight cars put in service by Class I railroads in the first 10 months of 1941 totaled 64,680, the Association of American Railroads announced. This compared with a total of 54,791 new freight cars installed in the corresponding period last year.

Of the total number of new freight cars installed in the 10 months period this year, there were 34,128 box, 26,412 coal, 1,583 flat, 1,853 refrigerator, 123 stock and 581 micellaneaus cars.

New locomotives installed in service in the first 10 months of 1941 totaled 493, of which 117 were steam and 376 electric and Diesel. Installed in the first 10 months last year were 320 new locomotives, of which 84 were steam and 236 electric and Diesel.

Aluminum Co. Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A group headed by Mellon Securities Corp. is offering approximately 49,000 shares of Aluminum Co. of America 6 per cent preferred stock at $112.50 a share flat. Stockholders of record Dec. 15 will receive a dividend of $1.50 a share, payable Jan. 1, 1942.

Henderson Sees Living Costs Up 20 Per Cent by Spring

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—With the cost of living foreseeably 20 per cent higher by spring, the United States will not be victorious without price controls, because it cannot maintain maximum production in a period of runaway inflation, according to Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator.

Addressing more than 1,000 members and guests of the Economic Club of New York at the Astor Hotel last night, Mr. Henderson warned that the cost of living had gone up 11 per cent since the war began and was still rising at the rate of 1½ per cent a month.

Walter D. Fuller, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an address which disagreed with Mr. Henderson's statements at many points, said the Government's policy on price control was one of "defeatism" and should be replaced by stimulating production of non-defense goods through the profit incentive, wherever this did not conflict with the defense drive.

Mr. Fuller contended that the demand for price control represented a Government reaching out for more power. He held that prices could not be controlled with only limited authority over agricultural prices and no control at all over wages, which, he said, represented at least 80 per cent of the price factor.

In reply, Mr. Henderson said price control was not "despotism," but "an imposition of the discipline that all countries have had to impose upon themselves lest they destroy themselves." He urged wider extension of Federal Reserve Board control of credit, a prompt tax program and a quasi-compulsory savings plan or withholding tax, all in the interests of thwarting inflation.

To Mr. Fuller's argument that limited farm price control and no wage control spelled disaster to any price ceiling effort, Mr. Henderson insisted that up to now wages have not inflated the price structure. He admitted, however, that the future holds "probably something entirely different." If inflationary wage increases come, inflation cannot be controlled, he said, defining an inflationary increase as one in which wages rise without a corresponding increase in productivity.

Declaring that prices now under ceiling were "behaving magnificently," Mr. Fuller contrasted them with farm prices, adding that the bill passed by the House of Representatives Friday will not touch some prices "until the cost of living for every family of $1,500 income and under has had a 15 to 20 per cent increase in its food cost."

Recalling that basic food crops have gone up 77 per cent, Mr. Henderson said, "when you realize that in the last World War we had only an approximate doubling of the price level and knew it was inflation, you have a hard-boiled comparison." Quoting the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as saying farm prices would be 25 per cent higher next year, he said that estimate "can go for the gold medal on understatement."

With defense spending continuing, purchasing power increasing and available consumer goods decreasing, Mr. Henderson added, there will be an "inflationary gap" of nearly $6,000,000,000 by next June which will be bound to affect the price level unless something is done.

Defense Plants Are Seen in Demand For Reconstruction Needs After War

DETROIT (AP)—Albert Kahn, whose designs have been the patterns for busy factories that dot the six continents, predicts that the return of peace will not make obsolete the mushrooming defense plants whose planning now monopolizes his attention.

Just as the nation is now converting automobile plants and other civilian industries to defense production, so it will convert the new defense plants to suit the needs of reconstruction and later of peace, the 72-year-old German-born industrial architect said in an interview.

"With so many products unavailable just now, there must come a tremendous rush to supply needed automobiles, commercial airplanes, mechanical refrigerators, radios, talking machines and all sorts of apparatus," he said.

"I feel that the period of readjustment will be shorter than many persons realize.

"In my opinion," he continued, "there is no doubt that America will be called upon for many years to come to supply the urgent needs of other countries.

"Being fully prepared and equipped, American manufacturers will be in splendid position to handle this vast volume of business. It may even be necessary to rebuild existing plants as well."

Not all defense plants will be converted to peacetime uses, Mr Kahn added.

"Undoubtedly our country will not again be caught in a condition of unpreparedness."

Mr. Kann's leading peacetime contributions have been to Soviet Russia's industrialization and to the automobile industry of the United States.

1941 Farm Income Is Reported Best Since Year 1929

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that farmers were ending their best year since 1929, with the estimated cash income totaling $11,200,000,000.

Moreover, the department said, next year should be even better with an income of about $13,000,000,000—an increase arising out of continued improvement in demand for farm products and increased production under the food-for-freedom program.

The department said prices were expected to average higher in 1942, both those received by farmers and those paid by them, but then commented:

"Recently, prices paid by farmers have been rising more than prices received, thereby lessening the purchasing power of farm products."

Willard and White Re-elected by the B. & O.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad board of directors re-elected Daniel Willard Chairman, and R. B. White, President.

Other executive officers named were: George M. Shriver, Senior Vice-President; C. W. Van Horn, Vice-President of Operations; Golder Shumate, Vice-President of Freight Traffic; H. B. Voorhees, Vice-President, executive representative in Chicago; J. J. Ekin, Vice-President and Comptroller; J. S. Murray, Vice-President; George F. May, Secretary; J. J. Jenkins, Treasurer; and John J. Cornwell, general counsel.

Stockholders re-elected the entire board at Baltimore Nov. 17.

Retail Sales Expected To Top 54 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Boomed by the defense program's expansion of purchasing power, retail sales are expected by the Commerce Department to reach a record $54,255,000,000 this year.

Department experts, predicting this sales volume, said it would be $10,000,000,000 greater than last year and nearly $6,000,000,000 larger than the previous best year of 1929.

To some extent, increased prices account for the gain over last year, but prices still are lower than 1929.

Rising prices and higher taxes, however, apparently are already affecting the volume of sales.

Consumer purchases continued at a high dollar volume level in October, but were less than expectable compared with September, the Department reported. Its seasonally adjusted index dropped four points to 132 per cent of the 1935-1939 average, although October sales aggregating $4,650,000,000 were $168,000,000 greater than September.

Sales of durable goods generally fell off more than those of non-durable goods. All groups except food stores showed declines.

The Department commented that "the spectacular 42 per cent decline for jewelry stores was a reaction from the 'beat-the-tax' buying before the October 1 deadline," when a new 10 per cent levy became effective.

Estimating this year's total sales, Department experts figured that the retailers would take in an average of about $402 for every man, woman and child. Of that amount, food stores are expected to get about $82, automobile dealers about $63 and department stores about $57. The rest would be divided among restaurants, filling stations, hardware stores, furniture stores, drug stores, clothing stores and other establishments.

New Erie Stock Offering Reported Oversubscribed

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Hemphill, Noyes & Co., and Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane yesterday offered publicly at 6¾ on a when-issued basis 44,340 shares of Erie Railroad new common stock represented by their purchase of 221,700 Erie shares, including some lots of preferred stocks, from Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.

A spokesman said the stock, offered after the close of the stock market, already was oversubscribed.

The two concerns won the stock in open bidding.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
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Cambridge, Mass.
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
DEC. 10

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day's sales 1,132,240
1941 volume to date 136,167,178
1940 volume to date 189,683,311

Stocks Show Gains Despite Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (AP)—Industrial specialties achieved a following in today's stock market but steels and rails, leaders of Tuesday's brisk upturn, were unable to regain their comeback stride.

The list, after giving indications of a follow up advance, veered into irregular trends as profit-selling appeared in mounting volume. An assortment of chemical and heavy industry shares showed gains ranging from fractions to around 2 points near the final hour. Transfers, fairly active at intervals, were at the rate of approximately 1,100,000 shares.

Speculative contingents were inclined at the start to feel moderately optimistic over the market's brief show of strength following an almost continuous slow retreat since Nov. 21. But after weighing the constructive influences associated with the rally, including settlement of the rail wage controversy and more encouraging war reports, it was reasoned that possibilities for broad recovery still were shadowed by tax worries and Government emergency operations touching industry.

Among stocks reaching for better levels at times were Western Union, American Smelting, Caterpillar, United Aircraft, American Can and Standard Oil (N. J.). Faltering occasionally were U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Douglas, American Telephone and Southern Pacific.

Up a bit in an uneven curb were Aluminum of America, and Penn-Central Air Lines. Lower were American Light & Traction, Humble Oil, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Bonds Irregular

Railroad bond quotations followed divergent paths toward the final hour today, most price changes holding within a fractional range but a few gaining or losing around a point.

Foreign bonds generally eased, some slipping around two points.

U. S. Treasuries held steady upon announcement of details of the Government's new financing operations. Bond men said prices had been well discounted in anticipation of the borrowing, which will involve $1,000,000,000 in long-term and $500,000,000 in intermediate bonds.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

Dec. wheat	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Chicago	1.18⅞	1.17	1.18	1.16½
Minneapolis	1.14⅛	1.12⅜	1.13⅞	1.12⅞
Kansas City	1.14⅜	1.13½	1.14	1.12
Winnipeg	.75¼	.74⅞	.75¼	.74⅜
May wheat				
Chicago	1.22½	1.22⅜	1.23	1.21⅞
Minneapolis	1.18½	1.16⅞	1.18¼	1.17⅛
Kansas City	1.17	1.15¾	1.16⅝	1.15¾
Winnipeg	.78⅞	.78⅜	.78¾	.78⅛
July wheat				
Chicago	1.24	1.22⅝	1.23½	1.22⅝
Minneapolis	1.19⅝	1.19	1.19½	1.18⅝
Kansas City	1.17⅞	1.16⅞	1.17⅜	1.15⅞
Winnipeg	.80	.79⅝	.80	.79½
Dec. corn				
Chicago	.76⅛	.75½	.76	.75⅝
Kansas City	.72⅛	.72	.72	.72
May corn				
Chicago	.82⅛	.81⅜	.81⅞	.81¾
Kansas City	.77⅛	.76⅜	.76¾	.76⅛
Dec. oats				
Minneapolis	.45⅛	.45¾	.46	.46
Winnipeg	.45¼	.44¾	.45⅛	.44⅝
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.				
May	.65¾	.65¼	.65¾	.63¾
July	.72⅛	.71¾	.72⅝	.71½
	.74½	.73¾	.74⅛	.73⅜

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	94.0	94.3	94.0	94.0b	93.7
May	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0b	92.6
July	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.3b	91.8
	Tops				
March	125.7	125.8	125.7	125.8b	126.8
May	124.7	124.8	124.7	124.8b	124.3
July	123.5	123.7	123.5	123.7b	123.3
b—Bid.					

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	9.87	9.97	9.87	9.95	9.82
Jan.	10.12	10.15	10.10	10.10	10.07
March	11.50	11.57	11.50	11.52	11.45
May	11.77	11.80	11.72	11.75	11.70
July	11.97	11.97	11.92	11.92	11.87

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.31	16.62	16.31	16.59	16.25
March	16.59	16.83	16.59	16.83	16.53
May	16.73	16.95	16.70	16.94	16.67
October	16.74	17.00	16.73	17.00	16.68
	16.78	17.03	16.76	17.03	16.70

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	1.65½	1.68	1.65½	1.66¾	1.65¼	
May	1.69¾	1.72	1.69½	1.71	1.68¾	
July	1.70⅝	1.72½	1.70½	1.71½	1.69¼	

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
May	12.85	13.13	12.85	13.13		
July	12.98	13.14	12.98	13.14		

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
NYMarNo3						
WldMayNo4	2.69	2.69	2.67	3.07a	3.05	
a—Asked.				2.67½	2.68½	

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.05	6.05	6.02	6.02b	5.99	
b—Bid						

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.66	8.71	8.65	8.66	8.67
May	8.74	8.79	8.73	8.73	8.75

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.					15.00b	15.00
March	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.95b	14.98
June	14.95	14.95	14.95	14.90b	12.85	
b—Bid.						

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev. Close
*December	33.10	33.10	33.00	33.05	33.15	
†January	33.25	33.35	33.25	33.35	33.40	
*February	33.60	33.60	33.55	33.60	33.75	
*March	33.75	33.85	33.75	33.85	33.90	
	Eggs					
†December	31.50	31.85	31.30	31.35	31.55	
†January	30.60	30.30	29.90	30.05	30.05	
*S.s. †R.s.						
	Potatoes					
January	2.75	2.80	2.75	2.79	2.76	
March	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.10	

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter, by J. I. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	*4	50½	49½	50½	+ ¾
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Dec 2
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	38	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	N'v 27
15⅞	11¼	Addressog (1)	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	23	57½	35¾	57¼	+2
5	2½	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅝	⅛	Alaska Juneau	19	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	Allegheny Corp	11	¼	¼	¼	
10⅜	5¾	Alleg pf xw	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
23⅜	18	Alleghany pr pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Dec 2
11¼	6⅜	Allegh Lud (2½g)	2	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
167½	144½	Allen Ind (3½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
13	10¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	4	149¾	149	149¾	+ ⅜
14¾	11¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 20
9	5¼	Allied Mill (1½g)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
87	71⅜	Allied Stores	38	6½	6¼	6½	
37	24⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Allis-Ch M 1½g	54	27⅛	26	27	+ 1
1⅜	⅛	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ 1⅛
20	10	Amal Leather	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
63½	44	Amal L pf(3½k)	2	16½	16½	16½	N'v 25
21½	14⅝	Amerada Cp (2)	5	56¾	55¾	56¾	+1¾
58½	40	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	3	21¼	21	21¼	
9¾	5½	Am Airlines 1½g	16	55	54¾	55	+ ½
8¼	5	Am Bank N .30g	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
39	29½	Am Bosch	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
3	1	Am Br Sh 1.40g	8	31¼	30½	31	+ ⅜
85¼	70	Am Cable & R	35	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
185	171½	Am Can (4)	29	45¾	73¾	75½	+ 1¼
34¾	23	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	N'v 29
79¼	56	Am Car&Fy(1g)	22	19⅛	17⅝	19	+ ⅞
23⅛	18⅛	Am C & F pf (7)	5	67¾	66½	67¾	+1¼
115	107	Am Ch & C (2g)	9	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
121	98½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	N'v 13
83¼	61½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105½	105½	105½	+1
97⅜	45⅜	Am Col'type(.60)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
19½	5½	Am Comm Al	17	9¼	9	9¼	Dec 2
17⅜	11⅛	Am Crys S (1¼)	5	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
6½	3¾	Am Encaus Til	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	N'v 28
249⅜	113⅜	Am & For Pow	19	⅜	⅜	⅜	
28⅜	14¾	A F P $6 pf 1½k	1	21	21	21	+ ½
37⅜	15⅜	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	4	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
38⅜	29	Am & F P 2 pf	6	15⅜	11½	13⅜	
4⅝	2¾	Am Haw SS (5g)	2	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¾
33½	27	Am Hide & Lea	8	27¾	27¾	27¾	
51¼	43	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32½	N'v 27
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	5	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1⅝e)	7	28	27	28	+1
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
13¼	7½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	2	8	7¾	7¾	
50	41½	Am In Ill pf (2½g)	54	42	41½	41½	Dec 2
17⅜	9½	Am Locomotive	5	10⅛	10	10⅛	
95¼	79	Am Loco pf (7k)	6	87½	86¼	87¼	— 1⅛
13¾	10	Am M & F (.90g)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
22⅜	15⅛	Am Metal (1)	10	21½	20½	21½	+ 1¼
3¼	½	Am Power & Lt	37	1¼	⅞	1¼	
46¾	27½	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	8	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
39	22¼	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	12	25⅛	23¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
7¼	4½	Am Rad & S (.60)	125	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	Am Roll M (1.40)	26	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (1½g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅜	Am Seating (1g)	3	8	7¾	8	
45⅝	34	Am Smelt (3½g)	38	39¼	38⅛	39	—1
155	136¾	Am Sm&R pf(4)	4	146	145	145	Dec 2
54	31	Am Snuff (3a)	7	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ½
28½	17⅛	Am Stl Fd 1½g	23	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (3⅜g)	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	Dec 2
13½	8¼	Am Stove (1.20)	4	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (1½g)	6	16⅜	15⅞	16	—1
88	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	86⅛	85½	86⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Dec 2
168¾	142	Am Tel & Tel (9)	48	144⅜	143	144	— ⅛
73½	46¾	Am Tobacco 4½g	18	49½	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
74½	48⅛	Am Tob pf B 4½g	51	50½	49¾	50	— ⅛
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
7	4	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	32	26¾	25⅞	26¾	+ ¾
31½	25	Am Viscose pf(5)	3	116½	116	116½	N'v 28
7¼	2¾	Am Water Wks	35	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
99⅛	78	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	79	79	79	+ ½
83⅝	51⅜	Am Woolen	5	53⅜	51½	51½	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	4	72½	71¼	72½	Dec 2
8	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	13	4½	4⅜	4½	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	63	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅞	Anchor H (.90g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
12½	9	Andes Cop (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 27
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	32½	32	32½	+ ¾
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111	111	111	+ ¼
51½	33¾	Armour Ill	10	37⅜	33¾	33¾	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	4	66½	65¾	65¾	— ¾
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 16
34⅜	23	Armstron' C 2¼g	7	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (3⅜k)	10	8	8	8	Dec 2
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.77½g)	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
103⅜	55⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	77⅜	73¼	73¼	+ ¼
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	Dec 2
102½	87	As D 2pf (193⅛k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2a)	2	27	27	27	Dec 2
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	25	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5	7	64	63½	63¾	— ¼
45½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
56	16½	Atl G&W I (3g)	5	37	37	37	— ½
27½	19½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	47	47	47	— 2½
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	5	109	109	109	Dec 1
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1½g)	47	7¼	7	7⅛	
51⅞	47⅛	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	51	51	51	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4g)	4	66½	66½	66½	N'v 28
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8	8	8	Dec 2
37⅜	13⅜	Austin Nichols	3	21½	21½	21½	N'v 27
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	35	37⅜	33¾	33¾	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
19	12⅛	Bald Loco ct	20	13	12⅞	13	
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	25	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5	5	5	
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	1	11	11	11	
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8	8	8	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	14	9¼	9	9	
24⅞	16	Bath I W (1¼g)	3	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
31⅜	21½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
22	18	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25½	25½	25½	— ½
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ¾
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	122	122	122	
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	13	38⅜	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅜	Benef Ind (1.70g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½g)	2	53	52¾	53	N'v 29
34¾	25¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	28	27	27	— ¾
89½	56¾	Beth Steel (6g)	49	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	+ ⅜
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	Dec 1
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	3	25⅜	25½	25⅜	Dec 1
23⅜	16½	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	Dec 2
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6½	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14	14	14	
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	18	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
35	25⅜	Bohn A&B (2g)	3	30½	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	15⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Dec 2
21⅜	18⅝	Borden (1.40g)	18	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	26	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ¾
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	+1
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.40)	6	3¾	3½	3¾	Dec 1
12⅜	7¾	Bridgeport Br 1g	8	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
25⅜	17½	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	40½	40½	40½	— ¾
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	13	6½	6½	6½	
14¼	8¾	Bkly Un Gas	7	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe(2)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	17	17	17	Dec 2
12⅝	8	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
5¼	3	Budd Mfg	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	2	6	6	6	
34¼	20½	Bullard Co (2½g)	6	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	30⅜	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅝
20⅞	15¾	Burling M (1½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55⅛	55½	55⅛	
9⅜	7	Burr Add (.70g)	27	7¼	7	7⅛	
4¼	2¼	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.60)	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Dec 2
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	3	8⅞	8½	8⅞	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	4	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'v 13
1½	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	22	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	4	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	14⅛	14	14	
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	25	4¼	4¼	4¼	
39⅞	33⅜	Cannon M (2g)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
3⅝	2	Capital Ad A	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	2	27¼	26⅞	27	— ⅜
3½	2⅛	Car & Gen (.10)	7	2¾	2¾	2¾	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	4	78¼	78	78	+ ½
50⅝	36½	Caterpil Tr (2)	30	38¾	37¾	38	— ⅛
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (2g)	9	22¾	22⅛	22¾	+ ⅜
10⅛	6⅞	Celotex Cp (1a)	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2	2	2	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	3	2¼	2	2¼	
16⅜	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	8	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ½
4	2½	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas (4)	11	28½	28	28½	+ ½
5⅜	2½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1½g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec 1
22½	17	Cham P&F (1g)	1	17	17	17	
18	7¾	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	
44⅛	33⅜	Ches & Ohio (3a)	29	38	37⅝	37¾	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
11¼	3⅜	Chi Great W pf	9	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8¼	4¾	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	3	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	9	17			
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	40¾	40¼	40¼	N'v 29
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec 1
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	N'v 27
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
72⅛	50¼	Chrysler (6g)	67	52¾	51⅝	51⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	8¾	City I & F (1.20)	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
4½	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
40⅛	30¼	Clark Equip 3½g	7	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	+ ⅜
33⅜	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	13	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	20	40¼	39¾	39¾	Dec 2
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	2	37⅝	37½	37½	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	101½	90½	90⅝	+ ½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	c2	c2	c2	Dec 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	18	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	105½	105½	105¼	— ¾
30¼	15	Collins & A (3g)	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	15	16⅜	16	16	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅛	Colum Br A (2g)	23	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
21	13½	Colum Br B (2g)	18	14	13⅞	14	
47⅛	13⅜	Col G&E (.10g)	67	16⅜	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
82⅛	46	Col G&E pf A (6)	14	49¾	49	49¾	+ ¾
77⅜	4⅛	Colum Pict	5	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	6	25¼	25	25	Dec 2
83	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	2	78½	77½	77½	+2
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	21	33⅜	33	33⅜	— ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	N'v 17
37⅞	26	Comi Inv Tr (3)	51	27⅜	27	27¼	+ ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	109	109	109	—

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ford Declares Federation Is Europe's Hope

DETROIT, Dec. 3 (AP)—Henry Ford said in an interview here today that out of the war in Europe will come a federation of the world in which "all barriers of nationality will be leveled and the peoples of the world live in common peace and prosperity."

It will be a federation in which politics will be definitely discarded: one in which a universal currency, a universal economy and a universal market will prevail, he asserted.

Unless such a federation is established, the industrialist added, the present war will be only a dress rehearsal for another and more terrible conflict.

U. S. Practical Example

"The United States is a practical example of federation. We federated because it was the only way to save ourselves from ruin. Europe is finding she cannot live unfederated today," Mr. Ford said.

"If the United States puts its influence behind it, the same type of agreement can be arrived at in Europe. No country should be forced in, but every country soon would see the advantage to be gained by voluntarily coming in. They would need no armies and there would be no wars because nations would all be neighbors in the same federation. This in turn would lead to a universal currency and a universal economy and a developed industry that would have all the world for its market."

"The point I make," Mr. Ford went on, "is that the time is here to start the federation. The last prophecy along this line was made just 100 years ago by Tennyson. His 'Locksley Hall' was a marvelous forecast of things to come. He forecast the invention of the airplane as an instrument of peace. Then he saw it turned into a terrible tool of war. After that he saw the war drums become silent 'in the parliament of man, the federation of the world.' Everything has come in the order he saw it right up to the present time. All that remains to come is the 'parliament of man, the federation of the world'. I think we have a big part in it."

Insure Peace

Mr. Ford said that every country that took part in the last war "asked for something and got it, except the United States. We asked for nothing and got nothing. We are not asking for anything this time. We lend and lease materials, men and ships without thought of repayment. But I think the time has come when we have the right to demand something in return and the only repayment the United States can ask or accept is something that insures peace and prosperity to the world."

Continuing, Mr. Ford said:

"Here is something to think about—Europe never has produced a European. Frenchmen, Germans, Scandinavians, Italians, Hollanders, Belgians, Russians, Poles—yes, but no Europeans. That is the poison of division. Yet with these very same nationalities and races here in the United States, we have produced Americans. If these people can become Americans in America, they can become Europeans in Europe. That is what federation would do."

British Funds Gain In London Market

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP)—Prices held steady in a quiet stock market today, British funds gaining slightly.

Japanese bonds lost around half a point. Chinese issues averaged steady. Home rails were firm but industrials closed at the lower levels reached earlier in the session. Oils were down fractionally. Kaffirs failed to attract attention.

Municipal Awards

Cranston, R. I., $61,000 Welfare Bonds due 1942-51 awarded to Halsey Stuart & Co., 1¼s, par plus $120. Other bidders for 1½s: Arthur Perry & Co., 100.79; Robert F. Hawkins & Co., 100.599; First National Bank, 100.543; Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, 100.51; Harriman Ripley & Co., 100.41.

Gardiner Water District, Me., $45,000 Refunding Bonds due 1964, callable after 1944, awarded to Robert F. Hawkins & Co., 2s, 100.10. Other bidders for 2¼s: H. C. Wainwright & Co., 100.83; Pierce, White & Drummond, 100.319; for 2¼s, B. F. White & Co., 103.53; H. C. Wainwright & Co., 103.34; Harriman Ripley & Co., 103.08; joint account, Smith, White & Co. and Lyons & Shafto, 102.599; Bond Judge & Co., 101.765; F. S. Moseley & Co., 101.73; E. H. Rollins & Sons, 100.58.

Am. Gas Service Assets Sold

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The American Gas Service Company of Ohio, subsidiary of the Blaw-Knox Company, announced sale of its assets and operating properties to the Protane Corporation of Erie, Pa., which supplies liquefied petroleum gas to homes and industries. The amount of the transaction was not disclosed. The properties will be operated by American Gas Service Company, newly organized subsidiary of the Protane Corporation.

Chicago Board Seat Price Low

CHICAGO (AP)—A membership on the Chicago Board of Trade was sold for $173, it was announced. The price was 125 less than that of the previous sale and the lowest in more than 50 years. Trading in grain futures has declined sharply in recent years, with the volume last year the smallest in the two decades for which records have been kept. The peak price for a membership was $62,000, paid in 1929.

Calls Rail Supply Meeting

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management requested 88 railway executives, locomotive builders, passenger and freight car builders, and railroad supply manufacturers to meet in Washington Dec. 12 to present their estimated requirements for materials in 1942.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 2¾s 45-53	104.27	104.25	104.25
4 3¼s 46-44	105.27	105.27	105.27
1 2¾s 47-45	106.22	106.22	106.22
3 2s 50-48 Mch	103.2	103.2	103.2
4 2s 55-53	104.25	104.25	104.25
5 2¼s 56-54	106.26	106.26	106.26
1 2¾s 60-55	111.22	111.22	111.22
4 2¾s 58-56	104.16	104.16	104.16
1 2½s 63-58	111.5	111.5	111.5
10 2¾s 65-60	111.31	111.31	111.31

Home Owners Loan

1 2¼s 44-42	101.4	101.4	101.4

New York City Bonds

3 3s '80	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	69	69	69
1 Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	107	107	107
54 Alleghany 5s '44 mod	92	91½	92
15 Alleghany 5s '49 mod	75½	75	75½
9 Alleghany 5s '50 mod	65¼	65	65¼
9 Alleghany Inc 5s '50	62	61	62
21 Am & For P 5s 2030	68½	67½	68¼
3 Am I G Chem 5½s '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
7 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109¾	109½	109¾
66 Am T&T 3s '56	110¾	110½	110⅝
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	70	70	70
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
35 AT&SF 4s 95	109¼	109⅛	109⅜
1 At&SF aj 4s 9' st	89	89	89
19 AT&SF 3s 1905-55	102⅜	102½	102½
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111	111	111
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	80½	81
4 A C Line cit 4s 52	71	71	71
11 A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	64	64
32 A C Line 5s 45	96½	96	96¼
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	36½	36½	36½
9 B&O 1st mtg 4B st	63	62¾	63
11 B&O 95 st A	34	33¾	34
17 B&O 95 st C	38	37¾	37⅞
11 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33½	33⅝
4 B&O 96 st F	33¾	33¾	33¾
97 B&O cv 60 st	34	33¾	34
11 B&O 4s 48	60	60	60
32 B&OJLE&WV 4s 51st	51¾	51¾	51¾
33 B&O S W 50 st	41½	41	41½
9 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	50¾	50¾	50¾
14 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
5 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	97½	97½	97½
2 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	108	108	108
2 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	134¼	134¼	134¼
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 Boston&Me 4½s 70	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	71	71	71
6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	92½	91¾	92
16 Buf R&P 57 st	37½	37	37
10 Bur C Rd&No 5s 34	65¾	63¾	63¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	74	74	74
5 Can Nat 5s 69 J1y	106	106	106
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109¼	109¼	109¼
17 Can Pac 4s perp	67	66½	67
1 Celanese 3s 55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96	96	96
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59	3	3	3
10 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	27¾	27¼	27¾
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 55 45	12¼	12¼	12¼
44 Cen Pac 5s 60	50	49¾	50
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	69½	69½	69½
7 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	15¾	15½	15½
11 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 Centain-td 5½s 48	84½	84½	84½
1 ChampionP&P4½s50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Chi&Alton23s 49	15¾	15½	15¾
17 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	75	74¾	75
29 CB&Q 4½s 77	68¾	67¾	68¾
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78	77½	77½
10 CB&Q 4s 111 49	92½	92¼	92½
10 QB&Q 3½s Ill 49	87¾	87¾	87¾
2 ChiGtWest 3s 88	64½	64¼	64½
5 Chi Ind&Sou 4s 56	64	64	64
2 Chi I&L 6s 66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Chi I&L 5s 66	8½	8½	8½
87 CMSP&P 5s 75	10	9¾	9¾
299 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2	1¾	1¾
11 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41	40¾	40¾
15 CM&SP 4½s 89E	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
59 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¼	39¾	40
10 CM&SP 3½s 89B	37½	37½	37½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 36	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	25¼	25	25
33 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	11¾	11½	11⅝
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Chi&NW 4s 87	24½	24½	24½
22 CRI&P 4½s 52A	12¾	12½	12½
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1¼	1¼
17 CRI&P 4s 88	20¾	20¾	20¾
32 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
1 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	52½	52½	52½
14 Ca Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108¾	108¾
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¼
2 Ch G W Ind 4s 52	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Chile Co 5s 43	39¼	39¼	39¼
4 CCC&StY 4½s 77	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	44½	44½	44½
7 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	81	81	81
14 ClevUnTerm 5s 3	70⅝	69¾	70½
20 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64⅜	63¾	64¼
1 Col F & I 5s 70	81	81	81
26 Col & So 4½s 80	17¼	17⅛	17⅛
7 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	102½	102½	102½
3 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103	102⅝	103
41 Columbia G 5s 1961	102B	102⅛	102⅝
2 ComlMack inc 69ww	51½	51½	51½
1 Con Edis 3½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
1 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	28	28	28
1 Con Rys 4s 56	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109	109	109
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Crane 2¾s 50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	26¾	26½	26½
23 CubaNoRy5½s 42ctf	23¾	23½	23½
5 Cuba R R 5½s 46 ctf	23⅞	23½	23⅝
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94	94	94
31 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	54⅞	54½	54¾
1 D & R G 4½s 36	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
40 D & R G 4s 36	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 D & R G West 5s 55	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
165 D & R G West 5s 55 asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
28 D & P G West 5s 78	13¼	13	13
7 Det Ed 5s 65	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96	96	96
4 Dequesne L 1 3½s 65	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
73 Erie rfg 5s 67	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	29⅜	29¾	29¾
97 Erie 4½s 2015	55⅞	55¾	55¾
22Erie 4s 95 wi	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞
9 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	8	8	8
10 Francis Sug 4s 56	66½	66	66½
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97¼	97¼
13 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106⅛	106¼	106⅛
17 Gt-Nor Ry 5½s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	86¾	86¾	86¾
16 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107	106⅞	106⅞
49 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99	98¾	98¾
10 Gt Nor 4s 48H	95¾	95¾	95¾
41 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78	77½	78
3 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	89½	89	89
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69	69	69
2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48½	48¼	48½
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	102	102	102
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	37½	37½	37½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	123¼	123¼	123¼
22 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	39¼	39	39¼
¼ Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9½	9½	9½
13 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅜	104	104⅜
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	27½	27½	27½
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	41¼	41¼	41¼
25 Ill Cen 4s 53	38¾	38¼	38⅜
21 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	39¾	39	39
32 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	39¼	38¾	38¾
22 Ill Cen 5s 55	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
3 Ill Cen Chico 4s 50	80	80	80
54 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	42¾	42½	42⅝
26 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	38⅝	38½	38½
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Int Cf Nor aj 6s 52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
24 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	25¼	24	25
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100 13-16	100	13-16
2 Int Paper 4s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
68 Int T&T 4½s 52	46¼	45⅝	46
50 Int T&T 5s 55	49¾	48½	49¾
9 James F&Clea 4s 59	42½	49	49
6 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	98¾	98	98
2 KC Bouls 5s 50	68	68	68
1 KC Term 4s 60	109¼	109¼	109¼
4 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 ungtd	83½	83½	83½
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	75	74½	75
12 Lac Gas 5½s 53	83½	83¼	83½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83½	83¼	83½
2 LE&West 3s 47	96	96	96
20 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	39	39	39
1 Leh&N Eng 4s 65 A	95	95	95
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	68½	68½	68½
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	59½	59½	59½
12 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	59¾	59¾	59¾
24 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49½	49	49½
24 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	32⅜	31⅞	32⅜
27 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30	29¾	28½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	26¾	26¾	26¾
9 Liggett&M 7s 44	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	126½	126½	126½
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	102	101½	102
2 Loews 3½s 46	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¼	96	96
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Lon & N 5s 2003B	103	103	103
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Loud&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88¼	88¼	88¼
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	81	81	81
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	48¾	48¾	48¾
7 Manati Sug 4s 57	46¼	46	46¼
3 Met Ed 4½s 68	110¾	110¼	110⅝
2 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
6 M & StL 4s 49	2	2	2
3 MSP&SSMar 6s 46	3¾	3¾	3¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	¾	¾	¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	61	61	61
18 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11	11
26 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	10¾	10¾
28 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25½	25⅝	25½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9¼	9	9
3 M-KiT 4½s 78	22	22	22
51 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32¼	31⅞	31⅞
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	20¾	20¾	20¾
25 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	⅞	⅞
23 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	27¼	27⅛	27¼
54 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27	27
8 Mo Pac 5s 77F ct	27	27	27
49 Mo Pac 5s 78G	28¼	27⅞	27⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	27½	27½	27½
13 Mo Pac 5s 80H	28¾	28¾	28¾
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	27⅝	27¼	27½
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	27	27	27
11 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2½	2½	2½
12 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	107¼	107	107
5 Montreal Tr 5s '41	82¼	82¼	82¼
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38¾	38¼	38¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34⅛	33¾	34⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	39	39	39
2 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	117¼	117¼	117¼
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Natl Steel 3s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	105½	105½	105½
3 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 ct	41½	41½	41½
9 NO Tex&M 5s '38 A	38	38	38
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56 C	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	42½	42½	42½
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	111¾	111¾	111¾
70 NYC rfg 5s 2013	83⅝	83⅛	83⅜
86 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¾	47⅝	47½
16 NYC cn 4s '98	53½	53	53½
10 NYC 3¾s '46	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
48 NYC cv 3½s '52	53⅛	52¾	52⅝
10 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	54½	54¼	54¼
8 NYChi&StL 5½s '74 A	75½	75½	75½
35 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	63¾	63⅜	63⅜
5 NY Cha&StL 3½s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 NY Connect 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	115	115	115
14 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	54	53½	54
56 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	33¼	33	33⅛
4 NYNH&H cli 6s '40	54¼	54¼	54¼
29 NYNH&H 4½s 67B	31¼	30¾	30⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	29	29	29
7 NYNH&H 4s 55	29	29	29
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	5	5	5
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 54	27⅜	27½	27⅝
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	27½	27½	27½
1 NYO&W rfg 4s 92	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 NYO&W gen 4s 55	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 NY R&W rfg 5s 37	33	33	33
9 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	3⅝	3⅝
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105¾	105¾	105¾
24 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	52⅜	52½	52⅜
37 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	72	72¼
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	39	39	39
4 Ohio Ed 4s 85	17073⅝	107¾	107⅜
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	81¾	81¾	81¾
9 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110⅞	110	110⅞
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1 Para Bwa 5½s 55 ct	57½	57½	57½
5 Para Pict 4s 56	100½	100½	100½
3 Pen Co 4s 52 E	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛
3 Pen Co 4s 63	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Pen Ohio Ed 4½s 77	103	103	103
11 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	110¼	110	110¼
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110¼	110½	110¼
17 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¾	104½	104½
17 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91¼	91	91¼
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	100½	100½	100½
5 Pen RR 4s 84 E	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	93	93	93
21 Pen RR 3¼s 52	86¾	86	86
2 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s 43	105½	105½	105½
8 Phila Co 4½s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	110½	111
26 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6	5¾	5¾
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	25	25	25
10 Philippine Ry 4s 37	5½	5¼	5¼
28 Phil Rapid Tr 5s 51	104¾	104	104
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
9 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	63¾	63	63⅜
27 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	88	87½	88
2 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	110¾	110¾	110¾
14 Readg 4½s 97 A	78¼	78¼	78¾
4 Rdg Jen Cen 4s 51	71½	71½	71½
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	45¼	45¼	45¼
4 Rio Gr W cli 4s 49	15	15	15
5 Rutland Can 4s 49	5	5	5
25 StLIM&SMerG 4s 33	71½	72	72
4 StLIM&S 4sRefG3Oct	71¾	71½	71½
7 StLPub Svc 5s 59	82¼	82	82¼
10 St L S F 5s 50 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
32 St L S F 4½s 78	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 StLSF4½s 78 ct st	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 S L S F 4s 50 A	13¼	12¾	12¾
3 St L S F 4s 50A ct	12	11¾	11¾
2 S L SW 5s 52	34½	34½	34½
1 St L S W rfg 5s 90	77½	77½	77½
27 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79½	79¼	79¾
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	87	87	87
13 SA&A Pass 4s 43	99½	99⅜	99⅜
16 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6½	6½	6½
2 Sea A L aj 5s 49	¾	¾	¾
3 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12¾	12¾	12¾
7 Sea-AllPla 6s 35A ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
30 Shell Un 2½s 54	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107⅛	107	107⅛
33 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49¾	49½	49¾
30 Sou Pac 4½s 81	48¾	48½	48¾
110 Son Pac 4½s 69	48¾	48¾	48¾
12 So Pac rfg 4s 55	62¼	62¼	62¼
45 So Pac cli 4s 49	49¼	49¼	49¼
49 So Pac 3½s 46	78¾	78½	78⅞
18 So Pac 4½s(Ore 77	50½	50¼	50⅜
1 South Ry 6½s 56	88¼	88¼	88¼
13 South Ry gen 6s 56	83	82½	83
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
18 South Ry gen 4s 56	61	61	61
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 SWBell Tel 3s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Texa&Pac 5s 77B	64	64	64
6 Texa&Pac 5s 79C	63	62¾	62¾
11 Texa&Pac 5s 80D	63	63	63
50 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16	15¾	16
43 Third Ave 4s 60	52	51¾	52
16 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	107	107	107
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Un Ch-Wh-stra 5s 52	75½	75½	75½
1 U S Rubber 5s 53	95¼	95	95
1 U S Steel 2.50s 53	102	102	102
2 U S Steel 2.55s 54	102	102	102
1 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	98	98	98
8 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	101¼	101	101
5 Utah P & L 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Wabash rfg 5½s 76	24½	24½	24½
62 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	24½	24⅜	24⅜
3 Wabash 1st 5s 39	79	79	79
60 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	79	78¾	78¾
10 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Wabash Oma 3½s 41 ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
29 Wabash 5s 76 asd	23¾	23⅝	23⅝
18 Warner Bros 6s 48	98½	96½	96½
8 Warren Bros 6s 41	85½	86¼	86½
7 West Shore 4s 2361	45	45	45
6 Wetch Lt 5s 50	125½	125½	125½
1 Westch Lt 3½s 67	110	110	110
5 Westn Md 5½s 77A	100½	100

Gleanings From the Real Estate World of Interest Throughout the Nation

Martin Aircraft Management Builds Houses for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 3—With 28,000 new airplane workers pouring into Baltimore to help swell the flow of Martin bombers, houses to shelter the men and their families have become almost as important to national defense as plane motors and machine guns.

To help its new employees, the Glenn L. Martin Company is now completing 600 four and one-half room houses near its huge plants; and another 1,200 are planned for immediate erection. More than 400 are already occupied by families who previously were forced to live in roadside trailers or in quarters as much as 15 to 20 miles from their work. In all, Mr. Martin estimated, a village of 125,000 persons will be built within a 2½-mile radius of the Martin plants.

Seven a Day

To meet the urgent need, a new kind of dwelling has been built. Called the Cemesto house, its foundation, walls, doors, windows, and roof can be put up by five men in only seven hours. Partitions, trim, plumbing and kitchen equipment require further time; but the dwellings are being completed at the rate of seven per day.

Speed and economy are achieved by a new method of building which uses a single thickness wall material in place of the eight or ten separately applied layers, such as sheathing, building paper, insulation, lath, plaster, wallpaper and paint, employed in ordinary wall construction.

Result of Research

The new wall material, called Cemesto board, provides both outside and inside finish, plus ample insulation against heat and cold. It is the result of ten years of research work by the Celotex Corporation.

The Cemesto houses here are built on a design developed by the John B. Pierce Foundation, which has devoted 16 years to the development of low-cost individual dwellings.

The houses will comfortably accommodate from four to six persons, provide all the basic living comforts, conveniences and durability of high-priced dwellings. In fact, they are better insulated than many $10,000 houses, according to Bror Dahlberg, President of the Celotex Corporation.

Priority Has Little Effect On Chicago Building Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 19—That the Chicago region is rapidly recovering from the first shock of the announcement of priority restrictions on building construction is indicated in a summary of October building expenditures here released by the Bell Savings and Loan Association.

The figures show that a slight falling off in all building expenditures from October of last year could be because of unseasonable weather. And they show that there was more home building in October this year than last.

The Association notes that prior to Oct. 9, in spite of increasing handicaps due to shortages and rising costs of materials, the building industry in the Chicago region had managed to maintain a volume of new building exceeding that of 1940. It was felt, the Association said, that this volume could be continued without interfering with the defense program. It further notes that "when, therefore, on the morning of Oct. 9 both radio and press announced the order from Washington, the building industry faced the gravest crisis in its history."

It was apparently expected that there would be an immediate slump in new building construction. But the Association goes on to cite figures gathered in a survey among building commissioners in Chicago and the surrounding territory as indicating that "practically no restriction has been placed on the issuance of permits."

Of 96 questionnaires mailed to commissioners, 90 were returned with the statement that permits were being issued as usual. Only one official said he was requiring priority orders or evidence of materials on hand before issuing a permit.

The questionnaires also brought out a significant fact, that movements are under way to make building less difficult by liberalizing the building codes. Ten commissioners said that they had recently adopted new codes, were now changing their codes or were planning to do so.

Of course some of the October building was undoubtedly done with material on hand. It is reasonable to suppose, though, that the Washington order putting priority restrictions on materials for all but defense housing, and those costing less than $6,000 would catch many in the process of building, or planning to build, without necessary materials on hand.

Apparently, these have been able to get the materials or have made their plans in such a way as to proceed without difficulty, for the total expenditures for home building, as indicated by permits, in Chicago, Cook County, Du Page County, Kane County, Lake County, and 91 suburban towns, in October this year was $8,464,586, compared with but $6,948,637 last year.

The increase in Chicago was from $1,664,595 to $2,199,860. In Lake County it jumped from $81,415 to $253,375, and in Cook County, outside Chicago, from $624,709 to $819,664.

Among the suburban towns Wilmette building increased from $138,850 to $225,380, practically all of this being for medium priced single family homes. The increase in Glenview was from $140,250 to $251,000, and in Elgin from $77,695 to $209,740.

Street Cars Run Again —Do Bit for Defense

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 2 (AP)—Street cars made their "last" run June 1, but thanks to the defense program they're clanging along the streets again.

Extension of motor bus lines—to the ordnance plant, the airport, used by the Army, and to Fort Douglas—plus priorities, made it necessary to call back the veteran cars.

Six-Room House Costs 13 P. C. More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 3

The six-room home of today costs 13 per cent more than it did last year at this time according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Of cities which have reported six-room cost estimates for the October period, 18 registered increases of more than $200 for the past quarter, with the largest increase—$900—occurring at Camden, N. J. In the district of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, costs have risen $1,000 to $1,500 since last year.

Bank Board economists pointed out that recent Department of Labor statistics show that the greatest wholesale price gains have occurred in lumber—up almost 21 per cent—paint and paint materials, up 13 per cent, and plumbing and heating supplies, up 8 per cent.

By a Staff Photographer; Steve Jokel, Architect

Bomb-Safe Housing

Concrete blocks are adapted to both colonial and modern types of architecture as seen in the pictures above. Left: Concrete home in Needham, Mass.; right, modernistic type using cinder blocks in Maumee, Ohio. Concrete is plentiful and prices reasonably stable in these unstable times.

Needham Home Virtual 'Rock of Gibraltar'

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Close to the top of Carter Hill in Needham, Mass., overlooking Route 128, the New England representative of the Portland Cement Association has just finished reproducing the "Rock of Gibraltar" as a place for him, his wife and small son to live in.

From all parts of Greater Boston people have come to Carleeta Park as a regular part of their week-end automobile tours to watch the fashioning of this mass of concrete that seems to resemble the famous British outpost in terms of solidarity and immunity to atmospheric onslaughts rather than in appearance.

"What is it going to be?" neighbors have been asking themselves as block by block, layer by layer, unit by unit the structure rose from a solid concrete foundation up two flights of solid concrete stairways to concrete floors, floor joists and concrete interior walls. There was a zoning law against factories, so industry was out of the question here. And if it was to have been a memorial tower intended to stand the rigors of time and the elements . . . well, it would have been built at the crest of the hill rather than one-third down the north slope.

People could be excused for such speculations, since nothing so solid as the Charles M. Goddard house has ever been built before in Needham. Yet over an exterior of concrete rigidity, a few coats of cement paint, a bit of wood trim and attractive gables have transformed the "Rock of Gibraltar" into a home as charming as it is unique in construction details.

We have a standing invitation from Mr. Goddard to "come over and visit us, if ever Mr. Hitler decides to start dropping bombs around here." Meanwhile, there are many peacetime residential advantages to living in a house that will never know a sagging floor or roof, creak or crack, decay or destructive fire, termite or tremor.

Tap on the walls anywhere and all you get back is the sound of cracking knuckles. Stamp or jump with both feet on the floors and you might as well try to loosen a granolithic pavement. Walk upstairs and you feel as though you were mounting something as enduring as the Empire State Building.

But for all this solidity, Mr. Goddard has managed to attain the warmth and charm of a cozy New England cottage through the intelligent use of color, wood trim, floor rugs and draperies. Most of the walls are plastered over the concrete, while the floors have been waxed to a shiny, mahogany-looking top-coating.

One wall has been papered without a crease or a wrinkle. The paper fits like a rubber glove over a hand that should take two sizes larger.

Inside the house it is difficult to believe that you are surrounded by walls, ceilings and floors of solid concrete. A step forward and you get the full effect of rigidity with the old-time coldness of concrete completely engineered out of the picture. A trip to the basement brings you back to concrete facts, for Mr. Goddard has purposely left certain structural details such as wall construction and floor joists uncovered for inspection.

Here is probably one of the best layouts for air conditioning in a modern house, for the concrete walls provide excellent insulation and the steel casement windows allow for minimum passage of air. And best of all in these days of defense programs, concrete is plentiful and does not come under the heading of defense materials. Prices for concrete homes have thus far remained stable and will be affected in the future only by wide-scale increases in building labor costs.

Older Houses Come Into Their Own As Defense Needs Cut Down Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3—Houses that echoed to the footfalls of two or more generations and which have constituted a serious glut on the realty markets of the last decade have been lifted into new importance by the present scarcity of materials and labor for new construction in many parts of the United States.

A study by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board today revealed that during the first eight months of the current year, the volume of mortgages granted by loaning and building associations to finance the older type houses rose more than 30 per cent over last year.

Mortgages taken by investors on this type of property amounted to nearly $300,000,000 or nearly $40,000,000 every month.

Aside from houses constructed in the past quarter century, there still remain thousands of well-built properties on the market deserving consideration of the family seeking a home of its own, James Twohy, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, pointed out.

"These homes are usually larger than houses built in recent years and especially suitable for families with several children," he said. "Often a few hundred dollars in alterations will remove their dated appearance and add definitely to their value.

"In many houses unused space—in attic or sparee rooms—can be converted into additional living quarters, from which the owner can earn a rental income. This is of direct importance to the defense program in cities handicapped with insufficient housing for newly arrived workers in armament industries. The home owner who wants to so convert his home, or to modernize it, will find abundant sources of low-cost financing.

"Between 1890 and 1910, it is estimated that nearly 6,500,000 dwelling units were built in this country. As the present trend continues, thousands of these properties will be taken over by families bent on home ownership and many will go through a rejuvenation process that will enhance the attractiveness of their neighborhoods."

Scholarships Open in 1942 To Architects

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Dec. 3—To encourage higher education in architecture, the American Institute of Architects will award Edward Langley Scholarships in 1942 for advanced study, research, and travel, according to William Emerson, President of the Institute's Boston Chapter, which embraces the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. Any resident of the United States or Canada engaged in the profession of architecture is eligible.

The awards are limited to 10 with $1,500 as the maximum stipend. Eligible groups include architects, architectural draftsmen, teachers of architectural draftsmen, teachers of architecture, students about to graduate from schools of architecture, and graduate students.

"The amount of grant with each scholarship will be determined in accordance with the need and purpose of the candidate and the funds available," Mr. Emerson explained. "Only a very limited number of awards can be made in any year, so, to avoid unnecessary disappointment, a candidate should not be proposed unless his qualifications are outstanding and it is evident the profession will be benefitted by an award to him."

Proposals of candidates will be received at the national headquarters of the Institute, 1741 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., from Jan. 1 to March 1, 1942. All proposals must be made in duplicate on printed forms obtainable from the headquarters. A proposed candidate may be requested to submit examples of his work and to appear before a representative of the committee. Awards will be announced in June, 1942.

The Langley Scholarships were established in 1936 by the will of the late Edward Langley, architect of Scranton, Pa., and a native of Canada.

Egyptian Visas Cancelled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Egyptian Legation said today for the benefit of prospective visitors to Egypt that return visas originally granted by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior had been cancelled. Fresh applications must now be made at the Egyptian Consulates in New York or San Francisco.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory — REAL ESTATE — Properties For Sale, For Rent or Exchange

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Espionage Trial in Trieste A Warning to Italian People

Continued from Page 1

eign plot . . . imbued with anti-Italian hatred," in an effort to arouse patriotic indignation. Even those Italians who were directly involved were said to have been "directly or indirectly" inspired by Communist and pro-Democratic elements operating out of Yugoslavia.

By comparison with the Russian state trials, this was a very restrained Italian answer to a situation where the overwhelming majority of the people have become bitterly anti-Fascist—a reply designed to suit the needs of Axis propaganda. It could not be admitted openly that Italy was seething with revolt. And yet some warning had to be issued, lest the cafe and factory and vineyard conversation of today become a well organized revolutionary movement tomorrow.

Careful Calculation

The answer was yesterday's elaborate story from Trieste which has all the earmarks of careful calculation. In the course of the announcement, the Government news agency Stefani, took occasion to mention the distribution of subversive literature in schools in northeastern Italy. It spoke of anti-Fascist meetings held under the guise of sports events and the like, and was careful to mention that the supreme penalty is the price of such meetings.

What Not to Do

There was mention of an attempt to assassinate Mussolini which was discreetly placed back in 1938. There were figures on the amounts of explosives and arms found in the possession of the plotters. Presumably these details will be greatly augmented as the trial proceeds.

In a word, before the trial is over, the Italians will have what amounts to a government manual of what not to do in these rebellious times. In a modest way, specific public mention will have been made of various underground activities, happening in a localized area close to Yugoslavia, which exactly parallel scores of vastly more dangerous subversive feelings and incipient plots which are still in the unorganized stage all over Italy.

There are potentially serious meetings every time a group of disillusioned or liberal Italians meets in a drawing room or for a walk through the countryside. Moreover, according to reliable authority across the Italian frontier, acts of sabotage have been frequent throughout northern Italy. Word of such happenings spreads rapidly through Italy via the grapevine and even in general, open conversation. Presumably it was this ferment which caused the Government to bring a capsule example out into the open, and to show that the secret police is alert to all types of revolutionary plotting.

Coupled to this will be the Government's warning, very likely through stern treatment of the Trieste conspirators: "This is what will happen to you and you, if you try to rebel."

Grist for Propaganda Mill

The Italian propaganda machine may be expected to make the most of this opportunity.

Gestapo's Role

The position of the German secret police in respect to the Trieste trial can only be presumed. The policy of the Gestapo has consistently been to work through the Italian authorities and to avoid open contact with the Italian people. Moreover, in respect to Hitler's personal relationship to Mussolini and his stake in the much-publicized alliance of the two Axis chiefs, German agents in Italy have tried to avoid any impression that Italy was an "occupied country."

It would appear likely, therefore, that the Germans were cooperating in this characteristically Italian, indirect method of warning the Italian people against revolution. Indeed, the flexible Dr. Joseph Goebbels may be developing a fine Italian hand.

Conscription Fight Looms

Continued from Page 1

our armed forces need more women personnel, so we will test your readiness for sacrifices."

Army of Women

Revolutionary in itself is the fact that 100,000 young women are to become front-line gunners. It is now virtually commonplace that some antiaircraft posts are manned by women. But 100,000 is an army—an army of young women on the job day and night, intrusted with the defense of their people against the greatest and most destructive weapon ever directed at the heart of Britain—the night bomber.

If again we watch these spectacular night sky battles so terrifying to many, it will be women largely who will be directing the shell bursts and searchlight cones as well as fighting fire bombs and fires, digging out buried persons, manning air raid precaution posts on the ground. The men will be drafted to the expeditionary forces preparing to defeat German armies on the continent or elsewhere.

Many a home, business, office, and shop faces new prospects of being broken up for the duration of the war as boys between 16 and 18 are obliged to register and are "encouraged" to joint cadets and other organizations helping the war effort, including the Home Guard; as the limits of military service age for men are lowered to 18½ and raised to 51; as unmarried women between 20 and 30 are conscripted.

Even married women with families do not know how their cases will be treated. Many will be expected to do part time war work. Universities which have carried on to date will be shorn of a large proportion of their students. Businesses and shops will be curtailed greatly by the loss of even more personnel than at present.

Property Conscription

Meanwhile, the Labor Party in Commons is demanding that if the Government is given new drastic powers over man power, there should be corresponding powers to conscript property. Public ownership of munition factories, transport, and coal mines is called for as a vital necessity to insure a maximum national effort.

The Laborite case, powerfully presented by the former Welsh miner, Jim Griffiths, and other labor members, is that extra man power merely might prove to be a screen for Government inefficiency in production methods. The Government reply is that at this stage in the war effort a big-scale change over from private ownership would be impossible without a disastrous disorganization of Industry.

Labor members are prompted largely by a growing demand of workers that no part of their efforts should be also in behalf of private interests. They use their mandate from the workers to exert constant pressure on the Government to remove the shortcomings and misfits in production and machinery.

Better Conditions Sought

Labor Members also are calling for improved conditions for the fighting services, substantial increases in dependents' allowances and pensions, and better compensation for industrial workers. They also are determined to see that youth is not harmfully regimented as result of new powers to enlist young persons.

In short, the sudden flareup of the Labor demand for nationalization of industry and public services is, for the present, more a potential than an actual threat to Britain's political unity. It is up to the Government to satisfy critics of its determination and ability to tighten up existing machinery.

There is, however, some indication that the Labor Party is not entirely in agreement in its own ranks over the new conscription bil. If a serious split should develop in the Party over this issue, an entirely new set of considerations would be injected into the situation.

'Brokers'

Continued from Page 1

transaction between December, 1940, and March, 1941.

Higher Quotation Advised

Before delving into the Shanack operations, the committee learned from Leon Simons, head of the Hydromatic Machine Corporation of New York that Rene Erkins, a field representative of Remington Arms, had advised him to quote a $5.75 cost of a shell die similar to one which he had previously sold for $3 and made a 25 per cent profit.

Mr. Simons represented Mr. Erkins as advising the higher quotation to cover losses the company had suffered on a previous product. "There are so few tool firms in the country that can do this job that the contractors are glad to help us out in any way to keep us going," he explained.

Ignoring Mr. Erkins' advice, Mr. Simons said he finally asked $4.50 each to cover a change in cutting operations required by a change in dimensions of the new shells.

Gordon Keith Miller, an investigator for the House Committee, testified that he had sat in a corner of Mr. Simons' office and listened in on a conversation in which Mr. Erkins unsuccessfully tried to persuade Mr. Simons to raise the price to $5.75.

Mr. Simons assured the Committee that his firm had not obtained its subcontract through brokers.

Lady Astor's View

LONDON, Dec. 3 (AP) — Viscountess Nancy Astor criticized Prime Minister Churchill sharply for not going further in proposals to conscript woman power in a speech in the House of Commons today.

The American-born member of Parliament asserted the Prime Minister "had a blind eye where women are concerned," and urged that all women be treated alike. "If you don't conscript married women there will be great discontent," she said.

Declaring there is no woman more old-fashioned than I am," Lady Astor said she had concluded, "It isn't fair to bring in a bill pretending women haven't come forward. Considering the muddle men have made, it is astounding women have done as well as they have."

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HELP WANTED—MEN

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office, 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, December 23, 1941, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the protection of the bank with riprap slope paving and concrete retaining wall and channel excavation in the Ware River in the vicinity of Thorndike Mills (ff Palmer.
Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $500.00 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as may be fixed by the Department. The surety may be a surety company or securities satisfactory to the Department. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in, or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced.
By Herman A. MacDonald, Commissioner of Public Works. December 2, 1941.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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ATTENDANT-Companion, housekeeper, nursing. Christian Scientist, will travel; references; write Box J8, Suite 1850, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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Large variety DOUBLE KAY NUTS with freshness roasted in
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LENTHERIC—etc.

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EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 3-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHEERY AND INDIVIDUAL
Christmas Cards

Visit POST'S
622 Central Ave.
370 Main St.
Open evenings until Christmas
Post's
We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Fun to Give—
Fine to Receive!
Gifts from
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop
530-32 MAIN STREET

SAVE AT
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Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
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Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
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Fruits—Candies—Nuts
Aplets, Maple and Honey Confections
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11 WASHINGTON PLACE

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The Jeweler
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534 Main Street—next to Muir's

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Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
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We Recommend
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ADAM HATS
LOMAR MEN'S SHOP
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Broad St. and W. Jersey St.
See the glorious Christmas decorations, the counters and shelves heaped high with gifts of a thousand descriptions. You are certain to find the gift you desire.

Gifts
For Men and Boys
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Free Parking Free Delivery El 2-2144

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with your name
Also Commercial Printing
ARCH PRINTING & STATIONERY
249 Morris Ave. Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
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HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

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FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
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NEW JERSEY — HACKENSACK (Continued)

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Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
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Phone Haddon Heights 3100

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JOurnal Square 2-0665

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Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
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NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

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MAPLEWOOD CENTER
You will appreciate the personal service and attractive merchandise we offer.

MAPLEWOOD CENTER BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

Your Gift Headquarters for the Holiday Season
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- RECORDS
- GREETING CARDS

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173 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-0064

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Electrical Appliances make Acceptable Christmas Gifts
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Cranberry Sauce.....2 cans 33c
Heinz Consomme.....3 cans 48c
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-4300

NEW JERSEY — MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 3-1564 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mayfair Gift & Sweet Shop
Unusual Gifts
Distinctive Christmas Cards
Mayfair Sweets
The homemade candy unsurpassed
182 MAPLEWOOD AVE. S. O. 2-1674

H. V. FRAENTZEL
"A Good Store in a Good Town"
Christmas Greetings
to Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
180 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-6030

MILLBURN

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
for Mother, Father and the Children
Hosiery, Lingerie, Knit Wear
MARX DEPT. STORE
315 Millburn Avenue

ALFRED SEELER
Jeweler and Watchmaker
GRUEN WATCHES
PARKER PENS
71 Main Street

HARVEY J. TIGER
Lionel Trains
Skis and Binders
Ice Skate Outfits
Flexible Flyer Sleds
324 MILLBURN AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
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Leather Goods—Frames
Cameras—Games
Madisons
427 Bloomfield Ave. Mo. 2-1653

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Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Anderson's Flowers Inc.
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Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

S. Babto.
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS FURRIERS
Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired
244 Lorraine Ave. Mont. 3-1588

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5930

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ALL FORMS WRITTEN
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Tel. Hoboken 3-2020—2021

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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
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Montclair
New Jersey

MONTCLAIR 2-0870
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MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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Free Instructions
27 Church Street Montclair

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Made Fresh Daily
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19 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR

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BL. 3-0008

NEW JERSEY — MONTCLAIR (Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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TEL. MONT. 2-2300
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NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only. Not a Blend)

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Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
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CHICKERING • MUSETTE
• MINIPIANO • HAMMOND
ORGAN and SOLOVOX •
RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS,
SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
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605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
278 HOBART STREET, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.

MITCHELL 2-2340
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kuehn
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
HUm. 2-8060 ORange 4-7173

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Fifty-Four Clinton St. • Newark, N. J.
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Art Linens
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Home-Made Candy in Gift Boxes
Also Ice Cream Cakes
Fancy Molds
Delivery Phone Nutley 2-1053

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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ENGEL'S
Orange's
Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main St. Or. 3-1600

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5600

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by trained experts
Permanent Waves 3.00 to 7.50
"Our Work is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-8316 337 MAIN STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE

SICKLEY BROS.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 W. So. Orange Ave. SO 2-1840

BECKER GIFT SHOP
Distinctive Gifts
Personal Christmas Cards
5 Vose Avenue SO. 2-3939

BELLIN'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
A large selection of *CHRISTMAS GIFTS* for Men, Women and Children
61 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3354

ALBERT VOSS
Christmas Cards
Toys, Games, Christmas Wrappings, Tags and Seals
4 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-3366

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BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous ESSO SIGN *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

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Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
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210 Clifton Blvd., Clifton, N. J.
Koppers Coke
Fuel Oil—'blue coal'
Phone Pa 2-1181 Paterson WX 2010

SOLAR
Fuel Oil Company
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors of Kleen Heet—
A. B. C.—Chrysler—Delco
300 RIVER DRIVE, PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PA. 3-0800 PATERSON W. X. 2000

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Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Monarch Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
442 East Fifth Street
Tel. PL. 6-4262, 6-4562

BLACK'S
Christmas Gifts for a Friend
LINGERIE • HANDBAGS
GLOVES • HOSIERY
100 E. Watchung Ave., Opp. Pub. Service
Tel. Pl. 6-0657

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage
From Plainfield Call WX-2200

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
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Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
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F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel 6-0078

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-0303-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitton's
Women's Apparel and Accessories
620 Park Ave. Tel. PL. 6-1148

RIDGEFIELD PARK

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
That Are Sure to Please at the
Jacobus Boot Shop
DANIEL GREEN
LEISURE FOOTWEAR
Make this store your headquarters for
TOYS AND GIFTS

RIDGEWOOD HARDWARE CO., INC.
"The Big Store"
9-13 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
Mail and Phone Orders Filled Phone Ridge 6-0106—6-0107

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
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Telephone Ridg. 6-2782

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Smart Christmas Gifts
For Men and Boys
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CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
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Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Plant Store 418 So. Broad St.
Phone RD. 6-5006—07 Ridgewood, N. J.

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MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
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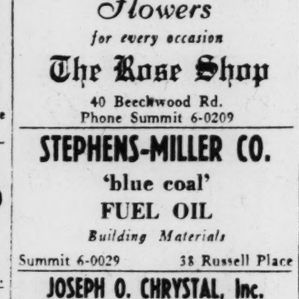

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PENNSYLVANIA

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INCORPORATED
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We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
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RUSSELL SMITH
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PENNSYLVANIA

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INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
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Greene Street and Chelten Avenue
Germantown, Phila. Germantown 4611

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Special Process for Fine and White Hair
FRANK GITTLER
Room 601, Franklin Trust Building
16th and Chestnut Streets Spruce 6344

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FRANK R. HASTINGS
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MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Germantown 5795

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PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

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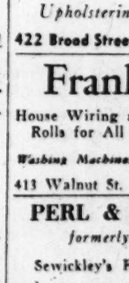

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Practical Christmas Presents for Men and Women
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PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE (Continued)

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Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Stetson Hats, Botany Ties and Robes, Pajamas, Hickok Belts and Braces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mufflers, Florsheim Shoes, Alligator Rainwear.
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Gerlach's
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DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
The Christmas Store for Men
Visit Our Gift Balcony
800 Wood Street at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4800

KREGAR & CO.
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For the BEST in GOOD HOLIDAY FOODS

CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Cor. Penn Ave. and Wood St.
Practical Christmas Gifts
Something Useful
Something to Wear

THE CHARME SHOP
"Gifts for Her"
Dresses—Millinery—Accessories
723 PENN AVENUE

Christmas Cards and Wrappings
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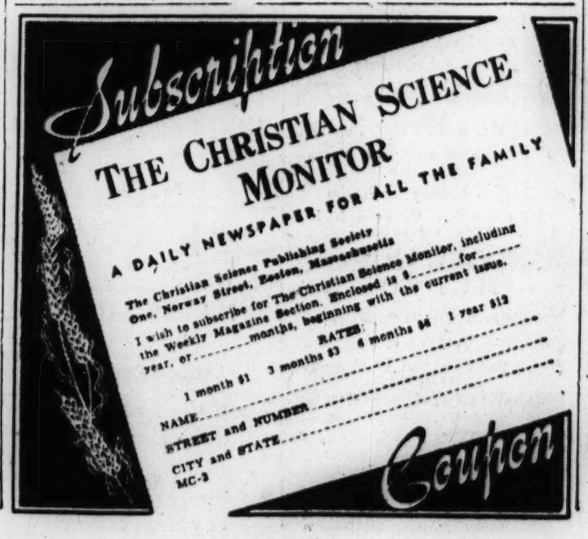
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Plate-a-Month Club

Dixon, Mo.

Churches in this vicinity, near the military camp of Ft. Wood, are organizing Plate-a-Month clubs for the benefit of men in service. The churches have announced through religious publications that families having a son stationed at Ft. Wood may notify a local pastor who will deliver to him an invitation to attend religious services and to take Sunday dinner with some member of the church congregation. The invitation will be repeated at least one Sunday each month, hence the name, Plate-a-Month clubs.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Pescadores?
2. The world's largest dry dock?
3. Holly Shelter Swamp?
4. The country of which David Lloyd George was Prime Minister?
5. Cheesman Dam?
6. Fort Stark?
7. The college football team known as the "Red Elephants"?
8. The Carnavalet Museum?
9. The University of Mississippi?
10. A trigger-fish.

(Answers appear on this page)

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A group of islands between Taiwan and China, by which government they were ceded to Japan in 1895.
2. On United States Navy's League Island, on the banks of the Delaware River; the shipway is 100 feet long.
3. Pender County, North Carolina.
4. Great Britain, from 1916-1922.
5. Built for water supply on the South Platte River, Colorado.
6. A United States Army fort, 3 miles From Portsmouth, N. H.
7. The University of Alabama.
8. Paris, France.
9. Oxford, Mississippi.
10. Found in the Indo-Pacific region: so called because of the trigger-like shape of the second spine of the dorsal fin.

Words of Current Interest

Absurd — *Ab-surd'* (*a* clipped-short as in account, *u* as in urn).

"Contrary to reason." Latin has the adjective *absurdus*, "incongruous," "irrational." "Absurd" in philosophic situations has a special and technical force. In common use it is often equivalent to "ridiculous." Shakespeare, perhaps regarding the word as unfamiliar to his public, employs a synonym with it: "absurd and reasonless."

Carnivorous—*Kar-niv'-o-rus* (*a* as in arm, *i* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

"Eating flesh." The Latin adjective *carnivorus*, "flesh-eating," survives, in English spelling, with its classic signification.

Gloaming—*Glom'-ing* (*o* long, *i* short).

"Twilight." An Anglo-Saxon inheritance, related to "glow" and not to "gloom." We have to accept the strange *oa* without too particular inquiry. In the last century, and in the present one, melodious and convenient in song. Does occasional duty in prose.

Inseparable — *In-sep'-a-ra-b'l* (*i* and *e* short, both *a*'s obscured as in sofa).

To express the idea of things so united that they will not break apart, it has done long service in English. Comes down, with its meaning, from Latin, *inseparabilis*.

Miasma—*Mi-az'-ma* (*i* long, first *a* short, second as in sofa). By Webster's second choice, a short *i* is allowed in the first syllable.

A direct Greek word, referring, in its ancient time and place, to a "stain," whether physical or moral. Like a number of other Greek borrowings, it has got away from its first associations. Lexicography gives it the meaning of "noxious night mists," and allows plenty of scope for figurative use. English has found a place for it since the seventeenth century.

Millennial — *Mi-len'-i-al* (first *i* clipped-short as in charity, *e* short, second *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in account).

Pertaining to the millennium, or the one-thousand-year period of Revelation. Figuratively, it describes an era of ideal happiness.

Oppress (Zech. 7:10) — *O-pres'* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *e* short). Only one *p* is sounded.

The word goes back to Latin, *opprimere*, "to press close."

Pendulum — *Pen'-du-lum* (*e* short, *du* palatized as in verdure, first *u* as in unite, second clipped-short as in circus).

A noun made from the Latin adjective *pendulus*, "hanging"; and in poetry, "wavering." A line of Horace's runs: "hanging on, in hopes, to a future of slim chance." A somewhat parallel figurative use has followed the word down to its English form.

Sensuality — *Sen'-shoo-al'-i-ti* (all vowels short, except the first *i*, which is clipped-short as in charity). By Webster's second choice, the second syllable may be pronounced *su* (*u* as in unite, and the consonant sound *s* instead of *sh*).

In broad definition, "gratification of appetites." It has rather got away from the Latin *sensualitas*, which signifies "power of sensation."

Surety (Acts 12:11) — *Shoor'-ti* (all vowels short). By Webster's second choice, it may be pronounced with three syllables, *shoor'-e-ti* (*oo* short as in look, *e* quick-long as in event, *i* short).

Explained as tracing back to the Latin *securus*, "safe." Comes into English through a French form meaning "safety," "guarantee." The Authorized phrase, "of a surety," represents a Greek adverb meaning "truly," "certainly." An American Translation liberates the passage in Acts with: "Now I am certain that the Lord sent his angel." It was Tyndale (1534) who started the expression, "Now I know of a surety."

Thereof—*Thar-ov'* (*a* as in care, *o* short). By Webster's second choice, the *f* may be sounded as *f* instead of *v*.

A dissyllable in which the stress sometimes seems almost equally divided between the *there* and the *of*. A rather formal compound, subject to fluctuations not only of accent, but also, in the last syllable, of sound. Perhaps in case of a word of reference like this a little freedom is desirable.

Transient—*Tran'-shent* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent).

"Fleeting," "temporary." Shaped out of the present participle of the Latin verb *transire*, "to cross over," "to pass by."

Zechariah (Zech. 7:8) — *Zek'-a-ri'-a* (*e* short, both *a*'s as in sofa, *i* long). Another spelling is *Zacharias*.

A Hebrew writer who presented his message from a Messianic viewpoint. In literary allusion he is sometimes called Zachary, the prophet.

Daily Anecdote

Made It Unanimous

The famed Edmund Burke, English Parliamentarian, paused in the middle of speech while delivering a fiery tirade against his contemporary Warren Hastings. He touched off the dramatic pause when he slowly pointed an accusing finger squarely at Hastings.

After a silence that lasted for fully a minute, he continued his address, much to the puzzlement of his colleagues.

When the oratory was over, one of his worthy debating opponents approached Burke deferentially. "Mr. Burke," he said, "that was one of the most effective pauses I have ever witnessed. We simply held our breaths, wondering what you were going to say next."

"That," beamed Burke with jovial emphasis, "is exactly the way I was feeling!"

Daily Quotation

IT is necessary that he who commands well should have at some time obeyed.
—CICERO

Edward Pattison, Tulsa, Oklahoma

"I Wonder If That's My Dinner!"

The Amusing Things We Say

Man-of-War

In olden times, heavily armed soldiers were called "men of war." When these **men of war** were put on board ship to be transferred to new battle grounds, the boat transporting them was called a "Man of War Ship." As time went on, the expression was shortened to **Man-of-War** with complete disregard for the rule in the English language by which all ships are designed as being feminine.

Did You Ever Wonder

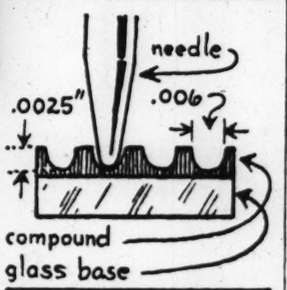
How Phonograph Records on Glass Can Be Made?

In the story and the motion picture of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" we find the Queen asking a question of the "mirror, mirror on the wall," and, what's more, the mirror speaks up and answers her. Today, however, it is a matter of sober fact that a sheet of glass, with a coat on, can talk, sing, etc.

Aluminum discs have been widely used for sound recording, the tone groove being cut right into the metal. These aluminum discs, however, involve a much higher surface noise than discs of the plastic type. To reduce this irritating scratching sound, aluminum discs have been coated with cellulose acetate. This substance is soft in texture and is flowed or sprayed on the aluminum disc in an even coat or layer. The layer of acetate should be thick enough to permit the cutting needle to dig a tone groove just about deep enough to neatly accommodate a human hair without danger of the needle cutting through the acetate and biting into the aluminum. If the needle does cut into the aluminum base the chances are that the needle, as well as the recording, may be ruined.

Recently, however, high quality sound-recording blanks have been manufactured which use a base of plate glass. And in the case of the acetate aluminum disc, the glass is coated with a compound and the tone groove is cut in this coating.

At first thought, it might seem that glass is too fragile for such a use, but in the case of these records the glass is protected to some extent by the compound with which it is coated and does not



TONE GROOVE CUT ON COATED GLASS DISC

seem to be any more prone to breakage than ordinary records made of plastic.

Because of the brittle nature of the base, the center hole for the turntable shaft and the hole for the drive pin of the cutting mechanism have eyelets of soft brass. These eyelets make possible a snug fit without danger of chipping the glass around the hole.—**W. P. Keasbey**

De-icing Planes

To prevent icing of windshields, one United States air line is installing a double windshield, between the layers of which heated air is kept moving.

Just for Fun— Gene Carr

"Mind if I thaw out my hands, so I can write out a ticket for you?"

A Verse for Today . . .

And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good.—GEN. 1:31.

In Lighter Vein

Society Note of the Future

The couple departed on the wedding trip using the chrome trimmings that had been "worn" by the automobile of the groom's father.—Indianapolis Star.

Hong Kong?

The two commercial travelers were discussing the careless manner in which trunks and suitcases are handled by some railway companies.

"I had a very cute idea for preventing that once," said one of them, smiling reminiscently. "I labelled each of my bags 'With Care—China."

"And did that have any effect?"

"Well, I don't know; you see, they shipped the whole lot to Hong Kong."—Answers.

Confidence

The man, hearing of a position open in another city, wired the following message, direct and collect:

"Am on way to accept the position stop deduct cost of this telegram from my first week's salary."

He got the job.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spending Program*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY — ARE YOU STILL DETERMINED TO GO OUT AND SPEND ALL YOUR MONEY?
BUD — WE'RE ALL GOING OUT AND SPEND EVERY LAST NICKEL!
AND THIS TIME I'LL GET RID OF IT ONCE AND FOR ALL!! EVERYONE WILL JUST GO TO THE STORE AND PICK OUT ANYTHING HE WANTS AND I'LL BUY IT!!
THEN YOU'RE GOING TO SPEND THE WHOLE TEN DOLLARS?
ABSOLUTELY!
Hmm... I ONLY HOPE I CAN SPEND IT ALL WITHOUT IT COMING BACK AGAIN!
I WONDER IF ANYONE ELSE HAS AS MUCH TROUBLE WITH MONEY AS I DO —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sounds Easier Than It Is*

By RODGERS

Sarah was busy with the electric sweeper this morning.
"Oh! oh!" I thought, "I'd better start making myself scarce!"
For I've been told often enough that the best way to help her do that job is — "Just keep out of my way!"
You'd think that would be easy enough but it isn't —
For no matter where I park, sooner or later Sarah decides to sweep that very spot!

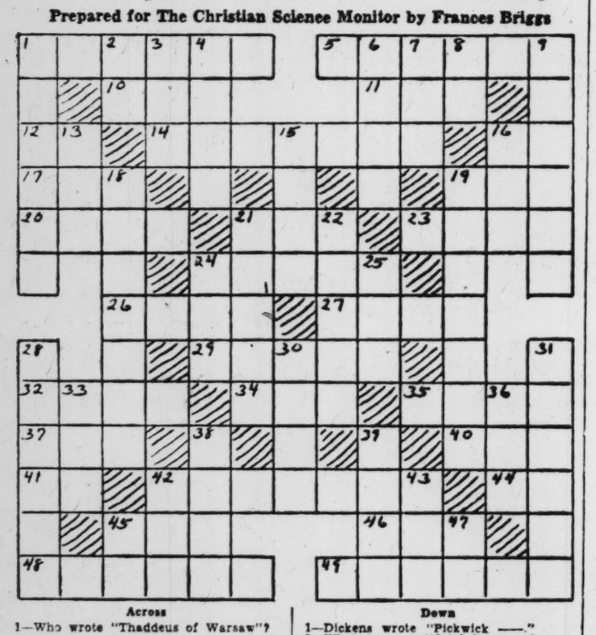
The Adventures of Waddles—*In the Running, Too*

By THE HAGERS

I SAW BUD DUCKLING DASHING BY, "BUD, WHY THE GREAT BIG RUSH?" SAID I.
"TOMORROW MAYOR DRAKE STEPS DOWN TO LET THE SCHOOLBOYS RUN THE TOWN.
AND, WADDLES, THEY'VE ELECTED ME THEIR MAYOR, FOR A DAY," SAID ME.
"YOUR BROTHERS! WHAT OF THEM?" I CRIED. "THEY'RE OFFICE SEEKERS," BUD REPLIED.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote "Thaddeus of Warsaw"?
5—What was first name of Rostand, French poet and dramatist?
10—What is used as fuel in Diesel engines?
11—What is capital of Brazil?
12—Harrisburg is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
14—Who is an archangel in "Paradise Lost"?
16—Within.
17—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
19—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?
20—What creatures infested Hamelin?
21—What is a river of Germany?
23—In what month was Edvard Grieg born?
24—Spot.
26—A support is what?
27—What would you feed creature such as "Big Red"?
29—What is a little poem to be sung?
32—At that time.
34—Devour.
35—What is first name of Miss Withers, cinema star?
37—Hastened.
40—Recent.
41—Neuter pronoun.
42—Who is the trapper in several of Cooper's novels?
44—What is French for "and"?
45—What mammal flies?
46—What was one of Hebrew tribes?
48—Certain Mother Goose character had silver bells and cockle shells in what?
49—Who wrote "Come and Get It"?

Down

1—Dickens wrote "Pickwick ——."
2—What is an artificial language?
3—Who is tiny hero of "A Christmas Carol"?
4—What was Charles Lamb's pseudonym?
6—Hauled.
7—What is unit used to measure diameter of wires?
8—What is a bird of Hawaii?
9—Who would execute a schottische?
13—Man's name.
15—According to well-known song, there's no place like this.
16—Who was eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
18—What is first name of Leacock, Canadian humorist?
19—What was Anton Chekhov's nationality?
21—Who is Silas Marner's adopted child?
22—Who was author of "Woodstock"?
24—Turf.
25—Who was a rude, boastful, and manerless knight of King Arthur's court?
28—What is one of cords or wires of a musical instrument?
30—Loquacious person likes to do what?
31—What was formerly much used for domestic utensils?
33—What article of apparel is made at Danburry, Conn.?
36—Born.
38—Who is Lieut. Pinkerton's wife in "Madame Butterfly"?
39—Who was Dr. Jekyll's other self?
42—Possessed.
43—Organ of hearing.
45—Symbol for bromine is what?
47—What is a province of Canada (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Speaking Softly, And—

One can sympathize with the Japanese people, brought by overreaching militarism into a desperate position, and at the same time support the vigorous military and diplomatic pressures Washington and London are now applying to their Government. The polite but exceedingly pertinent question addressed to Tokyo by President Roosevelt points up the fact that it is Japanese-Axis aggression which has produced the present situation and would be primarily responsible if new trouble develops. The best hope for the Japanese people is early abandonment of the Tokyo generals' dreams of conquest.

No claim that the Indo-China border is indefinite, that the country needs to be policed or guarded against "the menace" of British forces in Burma, can adequately explain the massing of something over 100,000 Japanese troops in the French colony. In September, 1940, Japan extracted from the helpless Nazi-dominated Vichy Government permission to put 6,000 men into Indo-China. No wonder Mr. Roosevelt wants some explanation.

In view of Japan's record of aggression in China and of recent statements of Japanese leaders that Anglo-Saxon interests must be "purged" out of Asia and that Japan would take over the Dutch East Indies, the whole southward movement of Japanese troops and ships naturally prompts questions. Indo-China is some 1,500 miles from Tokyo but close to Singapore, the Burma Road, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indies. Tokyo cannot wonder that the ABCD Powers are all concerned about this unusual "policing" force Japan has placed there.

Mr. Roosevelt is using all the politesse of diplomacy. But "Teddy" himself never carried a "big stick" more effectively. The reporter who at Tuesday's press conference offered a heavy cane with a question about the need for a "big stick" must have known that a very big one is already in operation. The news about the arrival of a British fleet at Singapore was on the wires at the time. And word of the arrangement for American pilots and planes—some of them on leave from the American Army—to guard the Burma Road against Japanese bombers was being digested in Tokyo. The question from the White House was also backed by increases in the bomber forces at Hong Kong and Manila, possibly at Vladivostok.

The biggest stick in the British-Dutch-American effort to persuade Japan to be good is "sanctions," and London has just announced a tighter barrier against trade with Japan. This economic blockade is rapidly ruining Japan's nuisance value to the Axis. Tokyo feels it must soon make or threaten as much trouble as possible and get the best terms possible from the ABCD Powers. Its chief hope is to divide them and then exist somehow while waiting for a Nazi victory. If the Americans, British, Dutch and Chinese Governments hang together Japan faces a military and economic big stick that makes it quite feasible for Mr. Roosevelt to go on "speaking softly."

Anti-Fascism in Italy

The plot against Mussolini's Fascist regime, officially disclosed in a Rome announcement as smashed, is no sudden outburst of Italian sentiment. It cannot even be said to have its roots in discontent over Italy's submersion in the Axis, though Il Duce's mistake of taking Italy into the war on Germany's side may well have swelled the ranks and increased the determination of the plotters. It appears to have begun as long ago as 1929 and to have been smouldering underground since then. Among its manifestations are an alleged plan against Mussolini's life at Caporetto in 1938 and the blowing up of three munitions factories in 1940.

Discovery of the plot at this time is not particularly heartening to anti-Fascists inside or outside Italy. It may be something to know that many Italians refuse to accept the sham of Fascist rule, and will risk even the wrath of Italy's real rulers, the Nazis, in attempts to bring about the downfall of Gauleiter Mussolini. To assume from these activities that there is in Italy a decisive pro-British sentiment needing only to be released from the Nazi yoke to put Italy into the democratic front would be to read too much into the disclosures. Italy is thoroughly policed by the Gestapo. Nazi agents are in government offices. They make Italy a captured country.

Plotters may make it more difficult for Mussolini and his German master. In fact, it is more than likely that the trial of the plotters, many of them "responsible persons," was timed to discourage other expressions of Italian discontent over loss of Italy's African empire and the turn of events in Libya. But overthrow of Fascism within Italy, as in other occupied countries, depends on destruction of Naziism without.

Time to Act

Pointing to the sale of liquor by taxi drivers to sailors just off naval vessels at Portland, in violation of the Maine law, the New York Herald Tribune declares: "The bootleg trade is on the upgrade again, and something constructive should be done about it before it is too late."

Enactment of the Sheppard bill, S.860, giving the War and Navy Departments authority to ban liquor selling in areas adjoining Army camps and Navy bases, and to police such areas, would go far towards preserving decency and respect for law and would protect America's young service men from these harpies.

"All-American"

The task of the "All-American" pickers is more difficult than ever this year, with probably fifty college teams playing topnotch football and each boasting one or more members who deserve consideration. That no such group of eleven supposedly superior players can ever prove their superiority and that no individual has the opportunity in the short season to observe one-quarter of the eligibles seems to render questionable the value of the selections. At best they are symposia of opinion. Some competent sports critics believe that selections for All-American teams are based upon publicity more than upon the individual player's ability.

While the practice seems to serve no useful purpose, no serious objection can be made to selecting "All-State," "All-Conference," or sectional teams of stars who have come under a sports writer's observation. However, since teams actually prove championship claims on the gridiron in such cases, why go further? The thrill of winning a letter and the satisfaction of "playing the game" are usually enough for the average player—the bona fide amateur, that is. His choice for the "All-American" may sometimes cause a player to be called a "prima donna" when he actually has no temperamental tendencies. Jealousy, disappointment, and resentment often follow. Perhaps, however, those who make them up take the "All-Americans" most seriously.

Wanted: A Career Man

Components of an efficient penal system are: a good executive, adequate penal plants and capable personnel, an honest and non-political parole board, and a reliable method of supervising parolees.

In most of these points Massachusetts measures up. The present vacancy in the office of Deputy Commissioner of Correction affords the Bay State a further opportunity to strengthen one of the weaker spots in its system.

With 96 per cent of the inmates of Massachusetts prisons eventually returning to the outside world, most of them under parole conditions, it becomes obvious that proper supervision of parolees is imperative if parole is to justify itself. Treatment of paroled prisoners demands as much professional skill and understanding as was originally required to sentence them. That is why the vacancy should be filled by a practical penologist and career man.

The recent exhaustive investigation of paroles and pardons in the Commonwealth has resulted in several major changes for the better. One was legislation providing that the Deputy Commissioner of Correction in charge of supervision of parolees serve directly under the Parole Commission.

The appointment of the right man to fill the job can do much to end frequent criticism when parole failures result from improper and inadequate supervision. There are experienced, and non-political men available for the position. The decision rests with the Commissioner of Correction who has the appointment, and the Governor and his Council who must approve it.

The Lady Next Door has sensibly concluded that she will not stop knitting woollies for the soldiers simply because she has to go without a fur coat herself.

"Join the Navy and See the World," advertises one branch of the service. What can the other branch offer tourists in a tank?

Labor in British Colonies

How to apply democracy to the backward people of dependent races is a problem which has long perplexed progressive thinkers. Practice has doubtless lagged behind theory. The idea that dependencies existed for the benefit of a ruling country has only gradually given way to the idea that it is a first duty of a ruling country to study and foster the well-being of the backward people it governs.

In the years immediately preceding the war the British House of Commons asserted its determination to exercise a more continuous supervision of colonial policy, on the ground that so long as dependent people were too immature to have self-governing institutions it was the duty of the elected Imperial Parliament to be ceaselessly vigilant on their behalf. A series of thorough inquiries and reports led to the conclusion that, next to justice and sanitation, the service that would do most to aid the populations was to improve the status and conditions of work of the laborers.

The war has not been allowed to interrupt the large-scale reforms to which the Colonial governors throughout the British Empire turned their attention. In 1940 an Act of Parliament was passed which made a considerable sum of money available for social services in the dependencies. Since the war began some 175 laws and regulations have been passed to give effect to International Labor Conventions, and provide for the recognition of trade unions, the setting up of conciliation, arbitration, and wage-fixing machinery, workmen's compensation, and similar matters. Staffs with trained personnel have been appointed to newly established Labor Departments; and a very interesting experiment, which is expected to lead to far-reaching results, is the selection of experienced British trade unionists to go overseas as Colonial Labor advisers, having first undergone a course of study in factory welfare.

The hope of success in this difficult work now going on throughout the length and breadth of the British Colonial Empire rests on zealous pursuit of the present policy, in appointing to the Labor Departments trained and eager men who will devote their lives to the service they have chosen.

Our Readers Say—

Geneva Convention

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read your interview with Dr. John R. Mott and myself, and would like to point out two statements that are rather misleading:

1. The reference to the work detachments as "chain-gangs," a word which neither Dr. Mott nor I used during the interview. The word "chain-gangs" is the term used for penal labor, while prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention are not considered as criminals but as soldiers. This has a marked effect on the way they are treated by the enemy power.

2. In referring to the Geneva Convention your article states that "Neither the Hitler nor the Stalin Government, however, has as yet ratified the agreement." Germany was one of the first signatories to the Convention, and from all reports by neutral observers, Germany is abiding by the Convention in its treatment of prisoners of war. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was not represented at the Convention and has not as yet signed it, although negotiations are now in process to that end.

New York — TRACY STRONG

A Blow at the Salaried Class

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am just a mediocre individual trying my best to do a good job on a mediocre salary. During the past ten years, we unorganized fellows have submitted supinely to taxation. Now, because of our spinelessness, along come the politicians with a scheme to exact 15 per cent of our income at the source—to take it out of our salary checks before we receive them.

As I see it, the only people who are to suffer this 15 per cent operation are salaried and professional men and women. Labor works on hourly, daily or weekly wages. Farmers live on an unpredictable income. Yet labor and the farmers are the people whose incomes are now being greatly augmented because of the emergency program. The salaried man's income stands still.

If this 15 per cent tax goes through there will be the greatest epidemic in history of mortgage foreclosures, of unpaid insurance premiums, of withdrawals from colleges and universities, of personal bankruptcies, and of broken and destitute homes.

New York — GEORGE ZABRISKIE

WW?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The sentiments expressed in the letter titled "Have We Earned the V?" are appreciated by large numbers of people over here.

Democracy is one and indivisible, and wherever manifested or expressed calls for the co-operation of all like-minded peoples and nations.

Instead of the "V" America should be plastered with the "W. W." signifying "Why Waiting?" — STANLEY M. SYDENHAM

Headlingley, Leeds, England.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Using Both Ears

Lease, Lend and Latchstrings Out

NEW YORK

"You know, we've never really experienced such genuine hospitality," beamed one of His Majesty's sailors across the table, speaking in a thick Welsh accent. He put his fork down and turned to look out over the multicolored lights of Broadway. We looked, too.

The street was filled with a huge crowd flowing along in an unending stream. Olive drab, khaki and blue uniforms dotted the mass, with a sprinkling of M. P.'s equipped with side-arms. Native Manhattanites had been viewing this panorama for months now but during the last few weeks they had seen a new dress etching its way into the evening picture. A uniform of the sea, all right, but somewhat different from the more familiar garb of their own sailors. Collars of the blouse were lighter, chevrons were different and the little black ribbons which bound the caps carried three letters, H. M. S. They were British.

Once more the legend that for some strange reason has grown up about Manhattan and its cold heart has been proved fiction. Ever since these jack tars began to filter into this great Atlantic port, its inhabitants have virtually adopted them.

* * *

A strange companionship. One of those things that has just happened. Certainly sophisticated New York has scarcely ever seen anything like it. What British boat he hails from, how long he expects to remain, or when he may cast off, remain unuttered questions, for the lad off the English boat doesn't talk and his host knows enough not to ask. As he multiplies, more and more open-hearted citizens move in and see that he is well entertained.

The man at the next table may lean over and just say "hello" or the lady may ask, "Do all sailors in the British Navy swim?" This, of course, is bound to bring a laugh and before you can count ten, tables have been moved together and the youngsters from the land across the sea are invited to join the theater party and move right along to the clubs afterward with their newly found hosts.

The chances are that they will be the guests at these people's home the next evening for dinner and, at their host's request, bring along a couple of their messmates. They may attend the great churches together the following Sunday. Cinema palaces, hotel dining rooms, night clubs, theaters, baseball parks, Madison Square Garden, race courses, and everywhere that entertainment holds forth are packed with parties of English sailors being entertained by New Yorkers.

This war is generally touched upon a little in the embryo of introduction but after that the conversation settles into intimate things—about each other's families, for instance. Before long all are fast friends. Scarcely any of these boys are even junior officers. Few are more than ordinary seamen and most of them in just for the period of the emergency.

* * *

They are extremely well behaved, these lads who hail from all corners of the far-flung British Empire. With us one night was a chap from Cape Town, another from Glasgow, and a third from Cardiff, Wales. They might have been boys from Idaho, North Carolina, and Texas. But they all "know their stuff." They don't scuttle their boats when they are outgunned. They fight until the last shell has been fired and many a crew on a trawler, with nothing but machine guns in their cockpits, have tackled far greater craft.

Two of the lads we mention have been torpedoed on three different ships. The other has been sunk twice. They were machine-gunned in the water—but none was bitter about it. Each experience had endowed them with new determination to battle on until victory comes and a civilization is created whereby it would be impossible for these things to happen again.

"Y'see that's why we carry on," they'll tell you grimly but with a slight something striking bright sparks in their eyes. "So that our wee ones won't have to go out and do it again. We've got to win. And we will win with your help. All Britain knows it. We're not so awfully far apart, are we? That is, our habits and the way we both think."

CLARKE ROBINSON

Mirror of World Opinion

35,000 Press Agents

The endless stream of publicity—or propaganda, as perhaps it might better be called—that flows from 153 government agencies in Washington has been surveyed by the Budget Bureau. That is, a general idea of the scope and volume of the flow has been arrived at, while no estimate of its public value is attempted. For the year ended June 30, 2,895 persons were employed full time in sending out matter describing the work of departments, and 31,618 worked part time in getting out additional releases. These broadcasts, which are regularly sent to newspaper correspondents in Washington and to other persons supposed to be in a position to influence public opinion, are, as a rule, unexciting. They agree on one point—the value of the work they describe and the indispensability of the agency engaged in it.

Naturally, they contain only such material as the heads of departments wish to put before the public, with the result that correspondents who wish to take a less one-sided view of public affairs do not rely much on official sources. These, usually, are not very productive nowadays, as strict rules prevent department subordinates, who usually know what is going on, from discussing public affairs with the press. There is one undeniable fact connected with this propaganda output—that it cost for last fiscal year $27,770,000.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

"Without Violence"

The English-speaking peoples are heirs to the largest heritage of the habits and traditions and skills of self-government there has ever been in the world. Politics is our whole history. If we fail to cope with the problem of adjusting the industrial machine to human needs it won't be for lack of the political tradition.

By politics I mean simply the art of inducing people to behave in groups with a minimum of force and bloodshed. That was the purpose of the tribal traditions on which our Common Law is based: the patching up of private and public rows without violence by the opinion of a jury or the counting of heads at a meeting.—From "The Ground We Stand On," by JOHN DOS PASSOS (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

The Wide Horizon

"Brave Women and Fair Men"

By Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow

In an address before the Women's Division of Fight For Freedom

In June, 1940, I spoke under the auspices of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, and I began with this statement: "I speak to you as one who does not wish to see her country involved in war. Probably no woman within sound of my voice wishes it. . . ." I could truthfully repeat those words at this moment but I should have to add to them. . . . I consider the consequences of a German victory so disastrous for us that I think this country should, if necessary, enter an all-out war to prevent that victory. . . .

Let me believe that this Committee is made up of brave women and fair men. I misquote with malice. I hope desperately that we can all be not only good fighters but fair fighters. There are honest, conscientious and honorable citizens who hold that involvement in the European war will not help our national defense and will not preserve the American way of life (so precious to us all). We must respect the sincerity of their opinions while differing with them. It ill befits an organization that has freedom in its title to deny liberty of view to its opponents. "Warmonger" is an unpleasant name, but "unpatriotic" and "un-American" are equally disagreeable adjectives. When it comes to motives, let us leave the role of omniscience to God. . . .

* * *

I would remind you that my sex has always fought for freedom. The story of women's struggle to get her work upon the market has never been adequately told. There was a time when she could not sell gingerbread or bed quilts or her own services, and she could not rise to the full dignity of a human being until she had won that economic freedom. Not so very long ago she was classed with the feeble-minded, insane and criminals in regard to the vote.

Political freedom was gained after a weary fight—the right to higher education is but recently won. The first college for women in this country is less than 100 years old. One of the early students passing an examination in geometry with a perfect mark was told by the examiners that she must have committed the propositions to memory as no woman could comprehend geometry. In 1877 the late Miss Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr, was given grudging consent to listen to lectures at Johns Hopkins if she would sit behind a curtain. . . .

Now, all these dearly bought freedoms—economic, political and educational—are in danger if our American way of life goes. Must we fight these battles over again? The Nazi ideology does not allow women to use their mental or spiritual powers much less expand them. We have an immense stake in the combat. Further than this, we feel that more is at issue than national self-interest: every cultural value, every advance in the most elemental securities of humane living, every translation of the spirit of the New Testament into service for mankind is threatened. . . .

* * *

The Neutrality Act has just been repealed and many of us are grateful that its hypocrisy has been removed from our statute book. . . . There are some who believe that with these increased supplies going straight to British ports, conditions will be so improved that the war can be kept from our shores. I should be glad to think this but my feelings are expressed by a New England woman who said: "I have often jumped to conclusions, but I have never mistaken them for facts." . . .

If I were asked *how* we will be overcome, I could not say. . . . Freedom *can* be lost by

1. Economic strangulation.
2. Imprisoning us between unfriendly seas.
3. Forcing us to a military economy for years upon years—a defense burden that would change completely our democratic form of Government.

Let us jump to conclusions at once and speak of the outcome of the war, knowing that we are not dealing with facts, but with hopes and with fears. . . . Let us imagine a victory of Naziism and realize *beforehand* the remorse we will suffer, feeling that we might have turned the tide of battle in favor of democracy.

Let us, the Brave and Fair, face a miraculous hope—let us imagine a victory for Great Britain, bought for us by their sweat and blood and tears and realize *beforehand* the shame we will feel at accepting their sacrifice. The reproach of Henry IV to his General, Crillon, will be ours forever:

"Go hang yourself, brave Crillon; we have won a great victory and *you were not there.*"

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